REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,303—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	... per Line.
Second do.	6¼ "
Third and succeeding	2¼ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...................... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

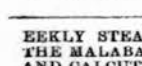
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander HAY, as above, on THURSDAY, the 12th September 1878.

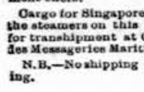
The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 7th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. DAY, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagiri, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

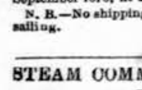


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA," 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. MASON, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

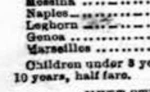
The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1878, at 2 p m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 792 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. MASON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Including Wine	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	210		80	
Port Said	320	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

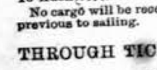
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Str. APIS—Captain F EGGER, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 143 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. / First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 1s August, 1878.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Andrews	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	460	C. Anderson	30th Sept. } Monday.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	2nd September.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

NOTICES.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpigori, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. of WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, for the supply of about (20,000) twenty thousand cubic feet of TEAK TIMBER of the best quality.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Specifications and any other information regarding the Tenders will be furnished on application at the Office of the Resident Engineer.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1878.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1878 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

LONDON BEAUTIES.

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, Each Rs. 2.

Mrs. Langtry.
Mrs. Cornwallis West.
Marchioness of Ormonde.
Countess of Lonsdale.
Countess Grosvenor.
Countess of Dudley.
Countess of Ilchester.
Countess Granville.
Countess of Dalkeith.
Countess of March.
Princess Louise of Prussia.
Lady Helmsley.
Lady Forbes.
Lady Hermione Duncombe.
Lady Helen Duncombe.
Mrs. Wombwell.

CARTES DE VISITE, Each Re. 1.

Mrs. Langtry.
Mrs. West.
Lady Dudley.
Lady Carrington.
Lady Grosvenor.
Lady Ilchester.
Lady Bute.
Marchioness of Ormonde.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.
SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY TH WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st Aug. 1878, (not including interest for 16 months, about Rs. 16,000, and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3½ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 3,86,000.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received		Rs. 7,723 9
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 1,055 0	
Working Expenses monthly	374 13	
	1,429 13	
Less interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,86,000 at 3½ per cent.	1,206 4	223 9
Monthly Savings		7,500 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. A. Williams, Chairman.
R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.
E. Reilly, Esq. | W. H. Kraal, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Bryning. | P. Soutter, Esq.
H. H. Remfry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The *whole* of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the U. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

Rules, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 1st September, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

WANTED, 200 CARPENTERS for the KURRACHEE WORKSHOPS of the S. P. and D. Railway.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Deputy Agent.

Kurrachee, 24th August 1878.

WANTED, a MESS CONTRACTOR for the Deolali Depôt Officers' Mess, during the Trooping Season, which lasts about Five Months. Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT. Deolali Depot, stating [Prices for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, &c., including cost of attendance.

Wines and Spirits are supplied on Mess Fund Account, and not by the Mess Contractor. The average daily number of Officers in Mess during the past Trooping Season was 80.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BEST AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL,
CAVENDISH TOBACCO,
AND
FINE AMERICAN SHIRTINGS,
(56 yds. to the Piece,)
FOR SALE AT THE
ICE HOUSE.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Booksellers.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Longmore's Gun shot Injuries	20	0
Molesworth and Hurst's Pocket Book in 1 Vol., Edn. 1878	8	0
Sanderson's Wild Beasts of India	15	12
Miller's Chemistry, 2 Vols. New Edn. 1877	25	0
Baird's Annual Records of Scientific Enquiry for 1877	6	12
Ingoldsby Legends	3	12
Keith Johnston's Atlas of Modern Geography	3	4
Cleary's Minor Tactics	10	0
Every man's own Lawyer, New Edition 1878	4	4
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6	12
Mair's Medical Guide. New Edn. 1878.	2	4
Riordan's Heart Disease in the Army	1	12
John's Flowers of the Field	3	4
Proctor's the Moon, &c.	6	12
English Men of Letters, Gibbon	1	8
Baedeker's Lower Egypt	7	8
Ozanne's Three Years in Roumania	4	12
Manual of Firing Exercise	0	4
Cyprus, our new Colony	0	12
Mosse's Cotton Manufacturers' Guide, New Edn. 1878	2	4
Kidd's Laws of Therapeutics	3	12
Stanford's Map of Turkish Empire	2	0
Do. Map of Cyprus	3	4
Davidson on House Painting, Decorating, &c.	3	12
Prima Donna Album of Music	4	12
Woodfal's Law of Landlord and Tenant, 11th Edn., 1877, half-bound Law Calf.	24	0
Swinburne's Poems, *Second Series*	5	12
Tennyson's Works, complete in 1 Vol.	3	12
Cherry Ripe, a Novel	3	12
Young Musgrave, a Novel	3	12
Murray's Round about France	4	12
Stanford's Map of Berlin Treaty	0	12
Hewett's Uterine Pathology	4	12
The Punjaub and the North-West Provinces of India	3	4
Hunter's Mechanical Dictionary	4	12
Wood's Bulb Garden	2	4
Baldwin on Shooting	13	4
Blue Books—Railway Accidents for 1877, 3 parts.	12	8
Blue Books—January to March, 1878	3	8
Parke's Treatise on Hygiene	11	4
Haug's Essays on the Religion of Parsees 2nd Edn., edited by E. W. West	10	0
Forjett's Our Real Danger in India	4	12
Ainsworth's Tower of London, *Illustrated.*	3	12
The History of Drink, by J. Samuelson	6	12
Shooting and Fishing Trips, by Wildflower	5	0
A Summer in Normandy with my children, by Mrs. Ellis	2	4
Asmodeus, or the Devil on two Sticks, translated by Jules Janin, Illustrated.	2	4
India and her neighbours, by W. P. Andrew, with Maps and Appendix	9	8
Playfair's Midwifery, 2 vols., Edn. 1878	17	8
London Society Holiday Number	0	12
Belgravia Ditto	0	12
Graphic—Summer Number, Coloured Illustrations	1	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol January to June	4	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for July	2	4
Goodfellow's Merchants' and Shipmasters' Ready Calculator	5	0
Pascoe's Handbook of Professions	2	4
Kentish's Pyrotechnists' Treasury	3	0
London Society—vol. Jan. to June 1878.	6	8
Swain's Surgical Emergencies	4	4
Fashion and Passion, a Novel	3	12
Tidy's Handbook of Modern Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic	10	0
Stanley's Through the Dark Continent, 2 vols	26	4
Summer Number of All the Year Round.	0	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a good PARTNER either active or sedentary, with a capital of Rs. 5,000, or thereabout, in a promising business. Apply up to 10th proximo to "X.," of this Office.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES for the different Factories of this Company. Apply at the Company's Office.

TO LET, Quarters in Albion Place, Byculla, healthy and cool. On Basement, Rs. 25 ; First Floor, Rs. 30; Top Floor, Rs. 35. Apply to the SECRETARY on the premises.

BILLIARDS.—TEMPLE BAR.—An INTERESTING MATCH, 1,000 up, American Game, will take place TO NIGHT at 9 p.m. at Temple Bar,

FOR SALE, Cyclopœdia Britannica complete in 22 volumes, 8th Edition, hardly used, cost price Rs. 250, selling price Rs. 175. Apply to "D.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS, Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	" 1 0	POTASH WATER	" 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	" 1 0	LITHIA WATER	" 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	" 1 0	VICHY WATER	" 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co's Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

SUPERB WHISKEYS,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

THE following is Professor GARDNER's opinion of the 11-year old quality :—

"To RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. "LABORATORY ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, "March 8th, 1878.

"This is to certify that I have carefully analysed a sample of the 'CARLTON WHISKEY.' I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance.

"In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

"EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
"Professor of Chemistry,
"Berner's College, London.

The following is the opinion of the CARLTON CLUB as to both qualities, *i.e.*, the 11-year old and the 5-year old Whiskey.

Extract of Letter from the Secretary.

"Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Spirit has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

"It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members."

With such commendation we recommend very confidently these grand and pure Whiskeys to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old.		5 Years Old.	
Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.
33-0	32-0	29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with the Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co's THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
* STAR INDIA BRANDY, Quarts.
* STAR WHITE LABEL, Quarts.
STAR, F. BEAUFORT, Quarts.
** STARS, Quarts.
*** STARS, Quarts.
**** STARS { FLASKS. ½ FLASKS.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
Do. ½ " do. ... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, owing to its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case............Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case 200
Do. do. keyless do. 250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their complete stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 180
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 p. m. on MONDAY, the 9th September 1878, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. To receive report from the Committee of the Corporation showing what amount will have to be provided annually on account of interest and Sinking Fund dep sit on a loan of 27 lacs to be raised at once in the Public Market under the Provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, for the rapid completion (1) of that portion of the Drainage Scheme which provides for the diversion of the existing out-falls for night-soil and sewage from Carnac Bunder and the Elphinstone Estate to Love Grove, and (2) for the construction of the Bhundarwada Service Reservoir and filtering works.

2. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 15 from surplus cash balance as a further advance against the Drainage Loan for cost of fixing plans in Drainage Commission's Report.

3. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 437-5-4 from the surplus cash balance to meet excess of that amount in Section I Police Commissioner's Budget on account of acting allowances due to Mr. Vincent whilst acting as Commissioner of Police and to Mr. Mills whilst acting for the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

4. Sanction to be asked to an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 on account of the redistribution of lamps as recommended by the Commissioner in his memorandum dated 29th January last.

5. Sanction to be asked to the taking up of ground at No. 27 Foozla Tindal Street—(a private Lane)—from Mr. Goolam Hoosein Goolam Mohideen at Rs. 16 per square yard.

6. Sanction to be asked to the sale of 3·08 square yards of ground to Mr. Cummoo Sulliman at No. 213 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, at Rs. 3 per square yard.

7. Sanction to be asked to the sale of 36·41 square yards of ground in Pathan Street to Mr. Lalla Pursad, who encroached on the ground but is willing to pay the price of the same, viz., Rs. 4 per square yard.

8. Government Resolution No. 3,285, dated 29th June 1878, Revenue Department, stating that Government think it advisable to defer passing a final decision regarding the proposed grant of land on the Flats for a new Race Course and Steeple Chase Course, but that Government have no objection to allow the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club to hold their meetings on the new Course.

9. Government Resolution No. 2,207, dated 24th July 1878, on the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1877.

10. Government Resolution No. 386, dated 2nd August 1878, P. W. D., stating that they will contribute Rs. 12,000 towards the new magazine for merchants' powder, and that the Trustees of the port should be requested to erect the buildings at an early date.

11. Draft Memorial to Government on the subject of the extension of Tramways, &c., prepared by the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 10th May last in accordance with their Resolution, dated 24th July 1878.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th August 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A BAY ARAB HORSE, height 14-1, 4 years old, warranted sound ; has been thoroughly broken ; carries a Lady. Parted with for no fault. Apply to "X. Y." Post Office, Poona. Price Rs. 600.

DR. JELOVITZ,
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA TERRACE,
OR LETTERS, &c., AT
MESSRS. THOMPSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, FORT.

W. LISTERMAN,
EUROPEAN GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
32, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to draw attention of the Public to his place of business where he undertakes the repairing and making of all kinds of Jewellery, and also old Gold and Silver Jewellery bought by him at reasonable charges.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp. PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

SECOND EDITION, NOW READY.

REVENUE HAND BOOK for OFFICERS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. By ALEXANDER KID NAIRNE, Bombay Civil Service. Corrected up to June 1878, and revised in accordance with the Bombay Revenue Code. Price Rs. 6-6, including packing and postage.

Applications for copies, and remittances to be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

NOW READY.

PART II., VOL. VII. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, EDITED BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S., Barrister-at-Law. This Part contains the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1877 ; together with an Index for the whole Volume. *Price Rs.* 9. Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit As. 10 more, to cover packing and postage—Vol. VII complete, half bound, Rs. 13-8, packing and postage As. 12 extra.

Applications for copies, and Remittances to be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Warehouses, Mills, Cotton Presses, Ships in Harbour, &c., &c., insured against Fire at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Agents are prepared to accept risks on terms that compare favourably with those of any other Company.

Losses settled with promptness and liberality.

For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COCONADA CIGARS!!
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
ESTABLISHED 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further particulars furnished on application.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA ! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found ; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.

Sole-Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED for the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd August 1878.

NOTIFICATION.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 27th August 1878.
No. 2540.

IT is hereby notified for general information, that the Government of India have offered a REWARD of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED for the best ENGLISH SANITARY PRIMER of not more than 24 pages in print which may meet with their approval.

The Prize Work will become the property of Government, who will be at liberty to translate it into different Vernacular Languages.

By Order of His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To pass the Accounts.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

And notice is further hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 20th August 1878.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p. m., to consider and pass the following Special Resolutions and to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Company and to fix his or their remuneration.

1st. That the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Five Lacs, divided into 1,000 Shares, of Rupees 500 each all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights, and credits of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid 1,000 Shares of the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 500 each fully paid up, for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, i. e. two shares of the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every one Share of the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, held by them, and to assign over to the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title and interest in the lands and premises at present held by the Alfred Mills Company, Limited. That such sale assignment as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all just debts and liabilities of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited.

3rd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

And Notice is hereby further given, that the Draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, where it can be inspected by the Shareholders at any time between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 20th August 1878.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA INLAND Postage Paper, per 5 quire packet	1	4
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	4
OVERLAND Water-lined Note-paper, cream, blue, violet or chamois tint, per 5 quire packet	1	6
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1	6
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE Bank Note Paper for Overland correspondence (*very tough and untearable*), per 5 quire packet	2	8
Ditto Large quarto letter size, per 5 quire packet, cream or blue wove	5	0
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	2	4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, treble thick, finest quality, cream-laid, large 8vo., per 5 quire packet	2	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	8
Ditto Post Octavo, per packet	2	8
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
Ditto Albert size, per packet	2	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	12
Ditto Queen's size, per packet	1	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	8
Ditto Quarto size letter paper, per packet	4	8
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER—		
Large Octavo, per box of 5 quires	3	0
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	4
Ditto Post 8vo., per box of 5 quires	2	8
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream laid, per packet	1	6
Cream laid envelopes to match, per 100	1	6
Buff Wove Commercial Envelopes, per 1,000	4	0
5,000 for 17-8. 10,000 for Rs. 30.		
EXTRA SATIN REPP NOTE PAPER—		
Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue, per 5 quire box*	3	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	12
Post 8vo, cream, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto OBLONG Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto ALBERT SIZE OBLONG, any of the above colors, per 5 quire box	2	4
Envelopes to match all the above.		
FOOLSCAP PAPERS—		
Saunders H M Blue Foolscap, 15 lbs., *per ream*	22	8
Hollingworth's cream laid Fcap, 12 lbs, *per ream*	12	8
——Blue laid do do	12	8
Official envelopes, blue or cream, foolscap size, per 100	2	4
Ditto larger, size per 100	3	0
BLOTTING PAPER—Thick, 38 lbs, white, blue, buff and pink, per quire	1	8
per ream	26	0

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water	per dozen...Rs.	0 12
Tonic Water	" ...	1 0
Lemonade	" ...	1 0
Gingerade	" ...	1 0
Potash Water.	" ...	0 12
Seltzer Water.	" ...	1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30TH, 1878.

BUSINESS has been very quiet here to-day, as usual on Mail day, there having been nothing in the London telegrams to effect our markets materially either for better or worse. Consols have advanced ⅛d., being now quoted at 94⅝d. French Rentes have, on the other hand, declined to 112½d.

A telegram has been received here during the day by the Mofussil Company from Khangaum, stating that a heavy storm has passed over the place, doing much damage to property. It is to be hoped that this storm was merely of a local character, or the consequences may be very serious.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday, that for Coffee was unchanged at 109s. for Mid. Plantations and 75s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon and 80s. per cwt. for Mysore. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £45 15 and Cochin £64 per ton. Quotations for Seeds are unchanged, the tone of the Linseed Market being firm and Rapeseed dull.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending the 28th inst. is again of a favourable nature, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having increased from 39 to 40½ per cent. No change was made in the rates of discount at the Meeting of Directors yesterday. The Reserve of Notes is now £9,900,000, which is an increase of £700,000 on last week's return; the Bills discounted during the week amount to £17,500,000 or a decease of £200,000, and the stock of Bullion is given at £22,000,000 or an increase of £300,000.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, owing probably to the increase in the Receipts at the U. S. ports, but the quotations are unchanged, with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Oomras, which are now quoted at 5 7-16d. per lb. The day's sales only amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. In Manchester the Piece Goods Market was quiet but steady.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid-Uplands at 12¼ cents. Futures are not quoted. The Receipts at the U. S. ports compare with the past two seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Six days' Receipts	10,000	2,200	11,900
Total since 1st Sept.	4,237,000	3,944,300	4,127,100

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 52⅛d. per oz., which is unchanged from the quotation of the previous day. No shipments of the Metal are advised for the East.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been scarcely anything doing, and rates have given way 1-16d. per Rupee all round. The Market closes weak at our quotations, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7⅞d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
France,	3 " "	2·12.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 on demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS is again rather weaker with next to nothing doing. To-day's quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 96⅛; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 96 13 16; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅞; and New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102.

SHARES.—The transactions during the day have been extremely limited, and there are no alterations in values of any importance.

FREIGHTS continue depressed. Rates are unchanged at 17s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool, via Canal, and 20s., to 25s. per ton for London. In sailing tonnage there is still nothing doing.

COTTON is dull, and we have not heard of a single transaction during the day, but quotations are nominally unchanged.

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6 15 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED is unchanged.

WHEAT is slightly easier, owing to favourable crop prospects.

In COALS.—No fresh business has been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	735
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	721¼
Bank of Madras	60,00	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India	37,32-	£25	£12-10	6 do.	119

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	880
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	119
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	60[illegible]
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	640 xd.
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	515
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	7 xd.
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50 do	500
Dholera P. and G. Co.	400	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	925
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	390
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scince Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	520
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	570

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	—	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	960
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,175
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	92
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,300
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,040
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15 p.s*	210
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	67½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	760
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	950 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	870
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,120
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750*	1,000	all	35 p.s*	930
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	880
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	850 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,220 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	275
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	5 p.s*	1,330
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,230
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	235
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	575
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	700
Sursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	760
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	925
Sooonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	780
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Shapoore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	[illegible]
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p. s.	770

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	p. c.	300
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s.	1,910
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	560	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Viegas Pateent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 24th August 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	76,899	0	0
Merchandise	1,80,364	0	0
Telegraph	932	0	0
Total Rs.	2,58,199	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles ... Total Rs.	4,33,840	13	8
Decrease	1,75,641	13	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ARDVAR, 857 tons, Captain W. Duncan, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE S. S. ST. GEORGE, 1,235 tons, Captain F. J. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. FRANCOIS I, 1,131 tons, Captain F. Lecacheur, sailed yesterday for Havre via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cyprus via Port Said with four commissioned officers, 308 rank and file, and three horses.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. MAHRATTA, 505 tons, Captain W. Brittin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Wyllie, four rank and file of the 27th Regt, one prisoner, and 19 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Mahratta (s)	Brittin	Bussorah, Aug 14.
	Goa (s)	Turner	Cyprus, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
30	Bangalore (s)	Tead	Aden and Suez.
	François I (s)	Lecacheur	Havre.
	St. George (s)	Johnson	Calcutta.

The ship Ardvar, Duncan, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Lady Melville, to Moulmein, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
26 Madras (s) ......James ...... Kyouk Phyoo, Aug 22.
Early Morn ......Shearer ......Moulmein, Aug 11.
Thessalus ......Bennet ......London, March 2.

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Mr Hunter, Captain Gorriega, Mr C Schoenemann, Mr Crouch, Mr Halliday, Mr Greensmith, Mr Determes, Mr and Mrs J C Veasey.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Thessalus—Mari Bhan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
27 Advance ...... Liverpool.
28 Meinam (s) ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
27 Estepona (s) ...... Bombay.
Malwa (s) ...... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Byculla s—1 case card cotton thread, Abdoolaly Dawoodkhan; 20 cases brandy, The Bombay Club; 11 coils galvanized iron rope, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Vixen s—2 bales wall paper, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—125 cases candles, Kalidas Roychund; 145 cases candles, Eduljee Pallonjee Batliwalla.
Lord Ealington s—2 cases champagne, 1 case claret, and 1 case hock, Dinshaw Sorabji and Co; 14 casks zinc sheets, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Venetia s—6 cases hardware, J M Moolla; 25 cases yellow metal sheeting, Desai Girjashunker Vijashunker.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis s—33 cases writing papers, Knoop and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—175 cases brandy, and 48 cases sodawater corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Australia s—10 cases brandy, Edu jee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cossett s—112½ cwts coir yarn, Ruttonjee Sorabjee and Co.; 175 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadas; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Geerdhur; 27 bales wool, Shamje Veerjee; 259 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 49 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 10 bales rags and 45 bales cotton dropping, Bhimsee Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Bangalore s—? boxes gold coins and 3 boxes silver coins (Rs. 1,97,500), The National Bank; 14 boxes silver coins (Rs 26,900), The C M Bank of I L and China.
Hutton s—560 bags rice, Odhowjee Nuthoo; 170 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee.

FOR PORT SAID.

Scio s—111½ cwts B borns 3235¼ cwts linseed and 8443¼ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—57 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—19 bales silkwaste, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—11 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 89 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahomed; 77 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 65 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, N J Abraham; 13 chests opium, E J Abraham; 60 bales gray shirting, Nursey Kessowjee; 20 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 55 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—7 chests opium, E J Abraham; 11 chests opium Lal obhoy Lillae und; 2½ chests opium, Tarachund Lucmenarain; 4 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 6 chests opium V nechunsd Jo adass; 17 chests opium, Mahomed Purbhoodass; 55 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

BOMBAY, 29th August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·674
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb hermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·897
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of Wind	NNW, N, W, N, N^E, NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	246
Fall of Rain	0·86
Total fall during the month	20·02
" " year	88·23

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Hughes, Surg, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 30.

Hamilton, Lieut Col, R A, on sick leave, to England.
Campbell, Lieut, 70th Regt, to rejoin, to Dera Ghazi Khan.
Colthurst, Lieut Col, 6th Regt, to join, to Roorkee.
Macnaghten Major, 13th Lancers, to rejoin, to Rowalpindee.
Hughes, Surg, on duty, to Aden.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST & SEPT., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter............4th, 1h., 17·0 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 31	......	5 46	6 14	1 3 m, 1 8 a	7 5 m, 7 27 a
Sept. Sun. 1	11th Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 13	1 48 m, 2 2 a	7 45 m, 8 3 a
Mon. 2	......	5 46	6 13	2 39 m, 2 21 a	8 32 m, 8 55 a
Tues. 3	English Mail expected.	5 47	6 12	3 35 m, 3 8 a	9 23 m, 9 46 a
Wed. 4	......	5 47	6 11	4 56 m, 3 56 a	10 24 m, 10 54 a
Th. 5	......	5 47	6 10	6 12 m, 5 24 a	11 59 m, ...
Fri. 6	......	5 47	6 9	7 39 m, 7 16 a	0 17 m, 1 45 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

STRIP—August 25th, at the Ahmedabad Farm, Sophia Mary, the beloved child of Sophia and James Strip, aged 6 months and 8 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—August 21st, at Simla, the wife of Colonel T. E. Gordon, of daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—THORP—August 26th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. C. Bell, Chaplain of Bankipore, John P. Cortlandt Anderson, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Umballa Circle, to Rosalie Charlotte, daughter of Edward C. Thorp, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Forces, Meerut Circle.

DEATHS.

DUMAINE—August 19th, at Toondlah Station, near Agra Allan Oscar William Duntze, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Claude J. Dumaine, aged 2 years 8 months.
KING—August 28th, at Morar, Martha, the wife of Qurtermaster Wm. King, H. M.'s 62nd Regiment.
LANDON—August 24th, at Indore, Ella, younger daughter of F. H. Landon, C. E., aged 1 year.
TEASDALE—August 23rd, at Mooltan, David Robert, the infant son of T. W. Teasdale, aged 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

THE close relations that have during the last few months existed between the *Times* and the English Ministry give official significance to two leading articles which have recently appeared in that journal, and the substance of which has been telegraphed to Bombay. These articles, which deal with the affairs of Asiatic Turkey and Afghanistan, seem to have a family likeness, being equally distinguished for confidence of assertion as to the grandeur of England's present foreign policy, and poverty or absolute emptiness of suggestions as to the means of converting the promises of which that policy is undoubtedly prolific into realities. The *Times* has become, in fact, the chief apostle of the policy of swagger by which Lord Beaconsfield has deluded the English people into the belief that they can keep together with the cement of tall talk an Empire acquired by force of arms and now threatened at its weakest points by a bold and implacable foe. Let us take, to illustrate our meaning, the announcement made by the *Times* that the English Government will not lend the Sultan a shilling, or assist him in raising a loan, to pay for the reforms which are to effect the regeneration of Asiatic Turkey. We have no doubt that in the same leading article the *Times* spoke with enthusiasm of the advantages to be derived from the English protectorate of the Sultan's Asiatic provinces; yet it is clear that that protectorate must be a sham, so long as England refuses either to take the direct administration of the country into her own hands or to supply that "enlightened prince," the Sultan, with the capital he requires to improve his dominions. At the Congress the Turkish Plenipotentiaries formally declared the inability of their country to pay the Russian indemnity, because, they said, the ruinous war of last year had not merely exhausted the Treasury, but had left both the European and Asiatic provinces of the Empire in a state of wretchedness unequalled in the history of the world. How can the broken down government of a country in this hopeless condition undertake reforms? The English statesmen and journalists who profess to have faith in the Sultan's promises must know they are talking nonsense; but not one of them has the courage to advocate the only measure which could make the English protectorate effectual, viz., the occupation of the country, for we agree that money lent to the Sultan might as well be thrown into the sea.

Still more disheartening is it to find the *Times* exhorting the English people to make Afghanistan a "bulwark" of the Indian Empire, when it is evident from the context that the writer who uses this figure of speech has not formed any clear idea in his own mind of the cost of such an enterprise. If the *Times* really understands that Kabul can never become a bulwark of the Indian Empire till it has been taken under the military protection of the Government of India and occupied by British troops, then we have to apologize for misrepresenting it. In that case, the leading journal may be said to have pronounced plainly in favour of an Afghan war. But it is apparent that the *Times*, inspired probably by the English Government, has a dim notion that England can build up her bulwark with the aid of Yakoob Khan, whom Lord Lytton is called upon to set up as a pretender to the throne of the Amir Shere Ali. The imbecility of such advice, given at the present moment, is manifest. Surely, the English had enough of invading Afghanistan to set up a new sovereign forty years ago. They cannot desire to make a second Shah Soojah of Yakoob Khan. Besides, Yakoob is said to be vehemently hostile to the English, though it must be owned that we know little enough about him, the only authentic record we have of his political faith being the account given by Vambery of an interview he had with him at Herat a good many years ago, when the young chief suspected the traveller of being an Englishman. The English Government could do nothing more foolish than to espouse the cause of this prince against Shere Ali, and so make the Amir at the outset distrust Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission. The Amir has, since Lord Mayo's death, been very scurvily treated by the English. At the close of the diplomatic negotiations of 1873, the main object of which was to fix the northern boundary of Afghanistan and thus set a limit to the Russian advance, it cannot be forgotten that after Prince Gortschakoff had volunteered a declaration that Russia considered Afghanistan beyond her own sphere of action, but would hold England responsible for keeping the Amir in order and preventing Afghan raids across the Oxus, Mr. Gladstone got up in the House of Commons and said England would undertake no responsibility for the actions of the Amir; and so the proposed bargain fell through, leaving Russia at liberty to take her own way in Central Asia. Last year, again, there were futile negotiations, in the course of which the Amir asked for what Sir Neville Chamberlain must now be empowered to offer him, a guarantee of the integrity of his dominions against Russia, coupled with a large subsidy. The grant of such terms will, of course, be now made conditional on the occupation by British troops of certain strategical points in Afghan territory; but the negotiations should be carried on in a perfectly friendly manner with the Amir if he be inclined to listen to reason, and, should he prove recalcitrant, English troops should at once occupy his country, without setting up any pretender. A word of caution seems to be necessary regarding the escort which is going up with Sir N. Chamberlain, and which is not strong enough to defend itself against attack. The Amir has always said that he could not guarantee the safety of any English Resident sent to his Court; and it appears a mistake to give Sir Neville an escort of cavalry alone, when the addition of a couple of horse-artillery guns would free it from the risk of being assailed and overwhelmed by a savage and treacherous enemy.

OUR Poona correspondent referred a few days ago to a protest which it is said the officials responsible for the government of this Presidency forwarded to Calcutta against the invidious exemption of their own salaries and of the incomes of professional men from taxation, when Sir John Strachey's proposals for creating a so-called famine relief fund were first brought forward. We believe it to be the case that the Bombay Government did make privately a strong remonstrance against the unfairness of the new Licence Tax, and that the reply received was a sharp rebuke in the form of an order from the Government of India to mind its own business and do what it was told to do. This unwillingness on the part of men holding the most valuable appointments in Western India to be placed above the reach of the tax-collector is in itself very gratifying, inasmuch as it shows that members of the official class in this Presidency at all events are still animated by a high sense of personal honour, and have some nobler motive of action than the sordid lust of pelf. But when it is cast in our teeth that we have misjudged Sir Richard Temple's Government in holding it responsible for the bad policy of the Licence Tax Act, which was forced upon the acceptance of the Local Government by the Viceroy in Council, we cannot admit that our criticisms have fairly exposed us to this reproach. It is a maxim with us never to base our estimates of the character of public men on gossip, however well-founded, but only on their public speeches and acts; otherwise, we might often be betrayed into doing them as grievous a wrong as Sir Richard Temple has recently done to Mr. Conder and his subordinates in the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway, for it must not be supposed, that, although Government officials of every grade are invariably "pure as ice and "chaste as snow," they can on that account escape calumny any more than the rest of us. We cannot err, however, if we judge men by their public conduct; and what, we ask, has been the course taken by Sir Richard Temple's Government with regard to a measure of which in their hearts they disapproved? The Governor did his best to prohibit all discussion of the Bill introduced into his Legislative Council either by the members of the Council or by the outside public. Now, the first duty of a ruler is to use his utmost efforts to get justice done to the people whom he rules; and we need not waste words in proving that class taxation is unjust. Sir Richard Temple may plead that his power is not unlimited, that somebody must govern the Empire, and that, when he has privately expressed his opinion as to the impolicy of any measure of legislation, and that opinion has been overruled, it is not for him to create a scandal by criticizing publicly the projects of law framed by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. This view of the position he occupies as Governor of the Presidency of Bombay may be convenient as enabling him to make himself "a spiced "conscience," and to retain his own consistency without losing his place; but we must be permitted respectfully to maintain that it can only be held by a man who has made up his mind to observe a low standard of public morality and duty, and that it is unworthy of a Governor of Sir Richard Temple's keen intelligence and force of character. What is the object of having a Legislative Council in Bombay, if from the Governor downwards the members are expected to sacrifice their independence, to obey without a murmur the orders of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and to pass laws which they know to be cruelly oppressive and unjust? We say that any honest man would rather cut off his right hand than remain a member of a nominally independent Council to be a mere instrument for legalizing injustice. It is easy to give the new doctrine of political morality in India the high-sounding name of Imperialism; but we affirm that those who hold and practice it degrade themselves and their high offices, and make the Councils to which they belong, and whose proper function it is to legislate wisely and beneficently for the country, "the mockery of the people and their "bane."

But we complain further, that, even in obeying implicitly the instructions of the Government of India, our local Legislature has shown itself too zealous, and has succeeded in making the Bombay Act more unequal in its operation than Sir John Strachey intended it should be. We have in a previous article commented on the administrative blundering which has given an inquisitorial character to the tax, in spite of the Finance Minister's express declaration that the Licence Tax had been substituted for an Income Tax in order that the taxpayers might not be irritated by inquiries into the exact state of their affairs. But the most objectionable feature of the Bombay Act is the section providing that, where there are several partners in a firm, each one of them may be taxed. It is, we know, a matter of dispute if the Act is so worded as to justify the claim made by the officers of the Licence Tax Department; but theirs is the official interpretation, put forth on the authority of Government, and the attempt to obtain the payment of more than one fee for the privilege of carrying on only one business is discreditable to Sir Richard Temple and his colleagues in Council. In the Bengal Bill a similar provision for taxing each partner of a firm was struck out in deference to the objections taken by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and the Act in its final shape contains a clause directing in the most explicit terms that only one licence shall be taken out by each firm, and that when this has been paid for by one partner none of the other partners shall be required to pay anything. The Bombay Government took precisely the opposite course. In the original Bombay Bill there was a clause declaring that only one partner in a firm should be called upon to pay a licence fee; but this clause was deliberately struck out by the Government, probably after a comparison of their own draft Bill with that of the Bengal Government, and so little time was allowed for discussion that the alteration passed almost without notice. We have now, therefore, the ludicrous result that one principle of taxing mercantile firms has been adopted for Calcutta, and another, and quite a different principle, for Bombay. It is reasonable to suppose that the Government of India intended to apply the same system of taxation to both cities—that is to say, if it really took the trouble to have any intention at all in the matter—and that the attempt to make each partner take out a licence in Bombay must consequently be abandoned. But what are we to think of the heedlessness of the Government of India in sanctioning both the Bengal and the Bombay Bills, and thus kindly providing the opponents of the Licence Tax with a fresh grievance?

TRAINING AND HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the new edition, re-arranged and much enlarged, of Captain Hayes' very valuable hand-book on the above subject. Captain Hayes by his "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners," as well as the former edition of the work we are now noticing, has already made his name pretty familiar to the lovers of horse-flesh in India, and it would therefore be quite superfluous for us to say that he is an authority to whom the horse-owner may safely turn for advice and assistance on every kind of subject connected with the horse and his use. In the previous edition of this work the author gave especial attention to the subject of training, but he has now divided the two subjects, the training and the management of horses, and treated each in a separate part. The first of these parts in which the subject of "Horse Management in India" is dealt with, comprises 164, of which 104 are new, the whole of chapters 4, 5, 6, and 11 being entirely new. Several illustrations have also been added to the present edition, as well as a large number of words which have been inserted in the Hindustani vocabulary of horse and stable terms and phrases.

In his first chapter the author deals with the important subject of stables, and gives here, as elsewhere throughout the book, very valuable information and hints, derived to a great extent from his own experience. The added matter in this chapter lays down rules for the size of stables, and in pointing out the necessity for having them dry, shows how that desideratum may be best obtained by a little attention to the manner in which the stables are erected. Attention is also called in this chapter to one or two practices, not unfrequently employed by syces, which have an injurious tendency. With regard to the degree of "comfort" advisable in stables, Captain Hayes calls attention to the error so common among English grooms of keeping stables too hot, and thus adding to the liability of the animals to catch cold; and, on the subject of mangers, he admits that he advocates the practice that Professor Coleman recommended, that of having the feeding trough placed on the ground, as allowing the horse to eat in the position which he would naturally assume. Some useful hints on picketing horses and on the disinfecting of stables close this chapter. The second chapter deals with clothing, bedding and stable gear; under this head almost every reader will find something new and useful. Chapter three treats of the varieties of food, and gives particulars of the relative values of the different kinds, their peculiar qualities, &c., &c. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 are, as we have said above, entirely new, and consist of a "sketch of the theory of food and nutrition," hints on watering horses, and practical rules for feeding and watering horses. Under these three heads the author shows an intelligent appreciation of his subject, and one which it is to be regretted is not more common among lovers of the horse; for, as far as our experience goes, it is astonishing how large the proportion is of horse-owners who utterly ignore anything like a scientific or theoretical knowledge of their pets and their requirements, although it is needless to say, no man can hope to train up first class horses in the present day, who adheres simply to the prescribed routine of the stables which has been handed down through a long succession of grooms and stable helps from goodness only knows when. Coachmen, grooms, and syces are eminently conservative in their tastes, and are the last to receive or act upon any modern innovations, no matter how beneficial they may have been proved to be; and hence every horse-owner ought to have sufficient knowledge to judge and decide matters of this kind for himself, and this is precisely what these chapters of Captain Hayes' work will enable the merest novice to do. The table of "Analysis of Grains, &c," is a most important addition to this portion of the book, and should be in the hands of every horse-owner in India, or, indeed, elsewhere. On page 65 a diet table is given which will be extremely useful, being based upon the analysis mentioned above. We regret that the pressure on our space prevents our going at length, as we could have wished to do, into the subject matter of these chapters. We must content ourselves, therefore, by advising our readers to procure the book and study them for themselves. The remaining chapters in this part of the book deal with grooming and stable routine, saddles, bits, &c., a chapter being devoted to the subject of shoeing, from want of proper attention to which so many horses are allowed to suffer in India. Servants and the management of horses on boardship have each a chapter specially devoted to them, while in the chapter on riding, which is amply illustrated with remarkably good woodcuts, there is much that will be new and serviceable to many readers.

The second part of the book is devoted to "Training and Racing," under which head almost everything essential to success is most fully treated of, both in regard to theory and practice. The chapter on race-courses will be most valuable to all who take an interest in our race-meetings.

The last chapter of this part should have a still more extensive range of readers as it renders the merest novice quite *au fait* with all that concerns lotteries, double lotteries, *pari mutuels*, and race pools. A most complete and valuable vocabulary of Hindustani stable and veterinary terms and phrases, and the tables for weight for age and class of the Calcutta Turf Club brings the volume to a close.

Throughout the whole of this valuable contribution to the literature of the horse and his management the author has said his say in a plain, practical manner, yet with a graphic fluency of diction which renders the book quite pleasant reading in comparison to many other of the treatises which have appeared on the same subject. In commending it most heartily to our readers it only remains for us to say that in type, binding, illustrations, and general get up the work is quite equal to the best brought out productions of any of the London publishing houses.

* *A Guide to Training and Horse Management in India*, by M. HORACE HAYES, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. New Edition. Calcutta. Thacker, Spink and Co. 1878.

THE London *Daily News'* Portsmouth correspondent telegraphs a curious incident in connection with the raising of the *Eurydice*. Among the officers on board at the time she foundered was Mr. Charles V. Strange, a lieutenant who is said to be the owner of part of the Epsom Racecourse. His will has been in the possession of his friends, but it was believed that there was also a codicil, which, though diligent search had been made, could not be found. On July 31 the codicil was discovered on board.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE following is an extract translated from the *Turkestan Gazette* of the 13th (25th) June 1878. The article is headed "Monsieur Weinberg's mission to Bokhara," and runs as follows:—

"Monsieur A. A. Weinberg, officer for special political missions, and now on a visit to the Amir of Bhokara, to discuss matters relating to the movements of the active forces about the head quarters of the Amu Darya, has written from the city of Bokhara. From his letter we extract the following news. Having hurt his foot on the way, he had to give up riding at Samarkand, from whence he travelled in a country cart as far as Chirakchi, to which place the Amir had politely sent one of his own carriages.

"In the afternoon of the 21st May (2nd June) M. Weinberg reached Karshi, and on the day following, accompanied by Staff Captain Schlichten, he had an interview with the Amir, to whom he delivered a letter from the Governor General of Turkistan, at the same time pronouncing some friendly sentiments. He informed the Amu that His Excellency (Von Kauffmann) hoped for a sincerely friend-like attitude on the part of Bokhara, in case the Russian forces now under marching orders should be directed to the Amir Darya; he reminded the Amir of his friendship, as tasted during the Khivan expedition of 1873, and wound up by giving expression to Von Kauffmann's hopes that the Amir would assist the Russian forces by way of voluntarily permitting his subjects to sell them bread, flour, and other provisions. Amir Syed Muzafar, who had appeared somewhat excited at the commencement of the interview, offered no remark while Weinberg was speaking. Having listened to the end, he replied to the effect that he was willingly ready to meet the wishes of the Governor General, and that he would do all in his power to assist the Russian troops to the end of improving upon the good friendly relations now maintained between Russia and Bokhara.

"In reply to the Amir's question as to 'how Russia intended to arrange her affairs with Kabul,' Monsr. Weinberg deemed it necessary to reply openly (sincerely) that the Governor General of Turkistan entertained no enmity whatever against Afghanistan, and that he (Von Kauffmann) contemplated sending an embassy to Sher Ali Khan, on the arrival of which at Kabul the relations of Russia with that country would probably be cleared up in one way or other, that is, assume a friendly or hostile aspect. All would depend upon Amir Ali's uprightness (frankness) and good sense. The Russians plot nothing whatever (entertain no devices of any kind) against him. At the expiration of half an hour the interview came to an end, and when Mons. Weinberg rose to take leave, the Amir asked him to come again on the following day, in order to discuss some further questions.

With reference to Monsieur N. A. Mayef's journey, the Amir raised no objections, and declared himself willing to aid him *. Merchant Ivanof has already obtained the Amir's permission to buy provisions in Bokhara, which are intended for the use of the Amu Darya corps.

* N. A. Mayef is the editor of the *Turkestan Gazette* and holds the rank of a Major in the Russian Army. The two last numbers of the *Gazette* (22nd and 23rd) are signed by Dmitsofski for the editor. But the *Gazette* gives no clue as to the direction and object of Maye's journey or the way in which it concerns the Amir of Bokhara.

TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

AT the enquiry into the case of the Surat editors on Wednesday last, Mr. Gill, on behalf of the defence, continued the cross-examination of Cassiram Nurrotum, a very important witness for the prosecution. He admitted that Motilal inspector was present at his examination before Mr. Ollivant at Teethul. He did not recollect to whom he first spoke about his evidence, whether to Motilal inspector or some one else. He first gave his evidence before Mr. Ollivant; and again he said he did not remember whether the statement he made to Mr. Ollivant was the first statement he ever made in this case. Mr. Ollivant did not tell him that, if he stated the truth, he should come to no harm. Again he said he did not now recollect it. What Mr. Ollivant told him was "if you tell the truth you will not be adjudged an offender"—a statement repeated by the witness more than once. But when his attention was abruptly called to it by Mr. Gill, witness said the question was about Motilal inspector, not Mr. Ollivant—a prevarication which elicited from Mr. Gill the compliment "you know you are telling a falsehood." The witness evaded answering Mr. Gill's question whether he required a certificate of pardon to confirm what he described to be Mr. Ollivant's promise. Mr. Ollivant cleared up the point by saying that he made no promise whatever; and that the witness Cassiram did apply to him for a certificate of pardon which was distinctly refused. Mr. Ollivant said he simply urged Cassiram to state the truth, but held out no inducement to him. Cassiram said to him he had sinned against the Sircar and was afraid that he might commit himself by making a statement, when Mr. Ollivant assured him that nothing which he then said should be used against him. Cassiram, who confessed in court he had no faith in officials, went subsequently to Mr. Ollivant's bungalow and asked for a certificate of pardon, which was refused. In further cross-examination, Cassiram said he had no hope or belief that, if the accused were punished, he should not be prosecuted. He said he could form no opinion on the point. He had had no conversation whatever with Motilal inspector on the subject of the trial. He did not consider he committed an offence against the State at the time he made the speeches as described by him on the preceding day. Although he said he did not recollect that Mr. Ollivant told him he should come to no harm if he told the truth, a passage in his deposition before the magistrate was pointed out to him in which he did make a statement to that effect. Cassiram was, however, equal to the surprise prepared for him. He said—"I may have stated what I remembered then." He further said that, on his return from his native village, he went to the accused Goolabdas at his old house to enquire if the nineteen rioters had been punished. Mr. Perozshaw Mehta showed that this was an impossibility, for whereas the sentence on the nineteen rioters was passed on the 27th May, the accused Goolabdas was arrested and kept in jail from the 11th May. Before the Sessions Court Cassiram stated he made only one speech on the 3rd April and two on the 4th. His attention was drawn by Mr. Perozshaw to a statement he made before the magistrate to the effect that, besides those three speeches, he made three or four others. Cassiram's explanation was he did not recollect if he said that to the magistrate. In answer to the Judge, Cassiram said it would depend upon times and circumstances whether he should or should not trust the word of a gentleman in Mr. Ollivant's position. He had no personal object in joining the accused in the agitation against the licence-tax; and he was not actuated by any patriotic motives. It was only the hope of getting employment from the accused Goolabdas that influenced him in doing what (in the words of the Sessions Judge) might have rendered him liable to be blown away from a gun. He did not at the time expect that the accused would be brought to such a pass. In one part of the examination the Judge drove Cassiram into a corner out of which there was no escape. Cassiram said he did not know how the accused Goolabdas learned that he (Cassiram) could make speeches. Perhaps it was from the fact of his having made two speeches at the house of Narmadashunker the poet. In further examination, witness had to admit that the speeches were really made by the poet, and that he (Cassiram) supported him by saying a word or two on each occasion. The Judge put it to him if one or two words could be said to constitute a speech; and Cassiram ended by admitting "well, I made no speeches" at the house of the poet. He took care to add he was not a professional agitator. Mr. Ollivant's cross-examination was reserved.

At the sitting of the Court after luncheon, Mr. Branson handed to the Judge a piece of paper containing the name of a boy—presumably the boy who was alleged to have gone to call Cassiram to Goolabdas's house—with a request that he should be brought into Court. The messenger, on his return, reported that he was told that the boy (named Pragjee Abheram) had left that day with his father for his native village. Mr. Gill submitted the defence could not be suspected of anything in connection with the boy, since his name had studiously been kept a mystery.

Hurgovun Nurrotum, the next witness, corroborated his brother Cassiram's statement as to his being called by a boy to Goolabdas's house.

Abdool Hameed Abdool Najeer, another witness for the prosecution, and a weaver by profession, said he heard accused Nos. 4 and 5 telling people to close their shops and making a reference to the incidents of the salt tax. On the morning of the day the shops were reopened, several *sathias* went to the Jahappa Bazaar. Nos. 4 and 5 told the people by word of mouth to reopen their shops, while at the same time No. 5 made signs to them with his hand not to open. All the shops were reopened the same evening.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FORESHORE PROPERTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On my return to Bombay yesterday, after a short absence, I was surprised to find that the letter of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce published in your paper of the 26th inst., had not elicited a protest from any of the members of the Chamber.

The opinion of the Committee on the subject referred to them in the communication from Government, I do not call in question, so far as I understand their reply. The amalgamation scheme would not of course be accepted by the foreshore owners without a Government guarantee; if this guarantee were given the scheme would be practically a Government purchase only hampered in its management by conflicting interests. It is the gratuitous recommendations of the Committee in the name of the Chamber on points not alluded to by Government that I find fault with.

The points to which I specially object are—

First.—The recommendation to Government that all the mercantile members of the proposed Trust should be elected by the Chamber. In the first place the principle of election itself is not so unquestionable in its advantages as the Committee would appear to think; there are arguments on both sides, and I venture to suggest that no such recommendation should have been made to Government in the name of the Chamber until it had been approved by a general meeting of the Chamber after a full discussion of the *pros* and *cons*. I, for one, cannot allow that election means representation; I consider the idea illusory, though specious, and I believe that in this country, and especially in a changing body like our mercantile community, its introduction would be a grave error.

But, suppose the principle of election admitted, why should the Chamber elect *all* the mercantile members? How about the European merchants who do not belong to the Chamber? And, further, how about the native merchants? Can the Committee claim that the Chamber represents in any way this large body of men so deeply interested in this matter?

Second.—The Committee recommend to Government, in the name of the Chamber, that the land and foreshore estate of the Elphinstone property be divided, and that the latter only be a charge on the trade. I personally approve of this, but when I brought it forward a few years ago in a motion before a general meeting of the Chamber it was opposed by Mr. Bythell and others, and my resolution was rejected. It seems to me, therefore, hardly within the province of the Committee to reverse, without consulting the Chamber, a decision previously arrived at by the Chamber itself at a general meeting.

Third.—The Committee in the name of the Chamber recommend Government to pay 22 lakhs for the Mazagon Company, and they publish the recommendation in the papers in the midst of the negotiations for the purchase. It is, I think, very generally believed that 20 lakhs is a full value of that property, and that those who have influence with the chief owner of it would strongly recommend him to accept that sum. Further, can any one believe that, if it had been the intention of the Agent of the Mazagon Company to adhere to the price of 22 lakhs, he would not have named a larger sum in reply to the Government offer of 16 lakhs? And yet the Committee recommend Government to accept the first offer made by him and thus saddle the trade with an apparently unnecessary expense of 2 lakhs.

I cannot believe that Government will follow the advice of the Committee, but there can be no doubt that the difficulty of the purchase at a reasonable price is much enhanced by this action, as the Mazagon Company can now point to the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber, an impartial body, as justifying them in insisting on the full sum of 22 lakhs.

Last and worst of all.—The Committee, in the name of the Chamber, recommend Government to pay the foreshore owners 4½ per cent. on the sums which they have agreed to accept, and to give them the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India, and this, notwithstanding the fact well-known to the Committee, that these foreshore owners have agreed to accept these prices in 4 per cent paper guaranteed by the Government of Bombay! Indeed, one argument used by the owners of these properties to enhance the prices to be paid was that the payment, being by bonds guaranteed by only the Bombay Government, reduced the value of the payment by 10 per cent., and yet, when those prices have been accepted in 4 per cent. paper guaranteed by the local Government, the Committee, in the name of the Chamber, gratuitously recommend Government to pay them in 4½ per cent. paper guaranteed by the Government of India; in other words, to add at least 12½ per cent. to the value of the payment, or above 9 lakhs of rupees. The actual charge on the trade which this gratuitous recommendation of the Committee would entail is ½ per cent. per annum on 75 lakhs or Rs. 37,500!

This, however, is but a portion of the cost; in the proposed amalgamation scheme all are to share according to their respective properties; therefore Government also must receive 4½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent as now. We now pay 4 per cent. on 2 crores and 10 lakhs; add 75 lakhs for the new dock and we have 2 crores and 85 lakhs. If we knock off the 85 lakhs as the value of the land estate, we have the 2 crores left on which the extra ½ per cent. must be paid; besides, there are other foreshore properties still to be purchased; when the amalgamation is complete the extra tax on the trade which the recommendation of the Committee would entail cannot be less than a lakh and a half per annum. And this recommendation is made to Government not in the name of the Committee who conceived the generous idea, but in the name of the Chamber of Commerce! Comment on this recommendation would seem rather superfluous.

I would beg to suggest that in future the Committee return to the old practice of writing in the name of the Committee, or, if the Chamber itself is to be the authority, then that the members be consulted at a general meeting.—I am, &c.

August 30. GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN INFIDELITY AND DINNER PARTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For truth's sake, not for mine, will you find space in your next issue for the following lines? An anonymous correspondent in yesterday's *Gazette* brings a grave and sweeping charge of uncharitableness against the clergy, and supports it by an untrue example. The thought that we are so ill-understood adds much to the heavy responsibility of preaching. Let me give an outline of what I said on Sunday night from the Cathedral pulpit on the attitude which a Christian society is bound to assume towards an apostate who openly professes his apostasy. I gave an allegorical interpretation of the duel between David and the giant Goliath. "The giant sin," I said, "does not always fight with the same weapons. Once he fought against souls with the weapons of persecution, bodily torture, physical death. Then he changed his weapons with the changing times and fought against souls with the weapons of superstition. Now men are too civilized for persecution, too wise for superstition. In these days armed with unbelief, with arrogant scepticism, with falsely applied science, with an untrue philosophy, the giant vaunts himself, and challenges the Christian to battle. Is there no David who will venture, not in unproved armour of a like kind, but with the sling of faith and the stone of truth to smite him to the earth—to death?" Then I imagined some one asking me to be more definite, asking what these unbelievers say and teach. I gave an answer then, I will give it again in your columns, I will give it with sorrow and righteous rage wherever and whenever I can—and I expect it to kindle the sorrow and the rage of every child of God, of every lover of Christ. I remember the words I spoke, they were these, almost exactly these, I believe—"What if I tell you that between this night and last Sunday one who was once signed with the cross, once enrolled in the ranks of the Church, once made a member of Christ's mystical body—one who, for all I know, received the unction of the spirit and knelt before God's altar, dare to say to me without fear, without sorrow, without shame, that for years prayer had held no place in his system of religion—dare to liken the Gospel history of Christ's birth to that of the fabulous incarnations of Hindu superstition—declared the Gospel to be immoral—set the Christian religion below the precepts of Budha, and the loneless teaching of those who follow the religion of the Arabian camel-driver. If you say, this is an extreme case, I grant it, but it shows the giant to be very bold if there is one such case. How are we to deal with such men?" I said then, and I say again deliberately, "the *Christian family can have no place for such a man as friend or guest*. You will do battle with the man who insults your wife or your daughter—shall not the faithful witness against the insulter of Christ—brand him and drive him out from among them if he persists in his sin? The notorious *roue* is driven from homes where maiden purity and honour dwell, yet the scoffing apostate may mix with our young men so easily led away by that which has the appearance of intellectual novelty, with our young women as easily led from true to false as from false to true. I used other illustrations to the same point, but space forbids me to write them now. I must maintain that there is a wide and grave difference between an apostate and a heretic; between one who deliberately rejects Christianity after having once professed it, and one who holds what are termed unorthodox views. I distinctly implored my congregation to put away strife about ceremonies or vestments or even what I may call offshoots of doctrine and to gird themselves for the defence of the very bases of Christianity. We must, indeed, endeavour to convert the infidel from the error of his ways, but we dare not treat him so that we appear to think nothing of his infidelity. With apologies for encroaching thus on your space, I am, &c. ALEX. G. LEWIS,

39, Marine Lines, Aug. 30. Garrison Chaplain.

ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your correspondent "Lancet" in your to-day's issue about St. Xavier's Church Lottery, I am desired by the trustees to reply to him in the affirmative. S. V. Q.

TENT-PEGGING AND TILTING AT THE RING ALIAS "KIRTUB" "OR NEIZA BAZEE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This manly, exciting, and very interesting game, as played in front of the Bombay Gymkhana last evening, differs very considerably from the manner in which it is practised in the northern part of India by the cavalry regiments stationed Cis and Trans-Indus, where it is continually indulged in under the superintendence and direction of the officers belonging thereto.

In the first place up-country, they ride at one tent peg only, not at two, the reason being that if the first peg is carried away there is no time to free the spear to "go at" the second, which thereby escapes a prod; at the same time, in case of the first peg being missed the rider has a *chance* of getting the second, but at the sacrifice of "blowing" his horse in going the *double* distance.

The starting point should not be beyond fifty yards from the peg, and the pull up about the same distance beyond it. No horse should be ridden more than six times at the peg, as doing more would tire him out for tilting at the ring afterwards, should he be required to be ridden at it.

The spears used last evening were about three feet too short for this exercise, and were wanting in the solid and heavy spear-head at the but-end of the lance; the small or boar-spear heads at the top or thin-end of the lance should be used *only* for tilting at the ring, as being much weaker both in metal and lance they are likely to get broken, and should the broken end stick in the peg or ground would be apt to be run into by the horse and do very great damage either to him or his rider.

Lookers-on should be kept back from the peg behind a line of ropes and not allowed to approach nearer than fifteen paces, and policemen should be warned against flourishing their batons of office (umbrellas) as a horse approaches the peg, in order to keep back the crowd, as being liable thereby to cause the horse to swerve and not only drive him out of his course, but probably be productive of some serious accident.

To ride at the ring the spear should be held horizontally and parallel with the ground, and in a line on a level with the right eye straight at, and should the ring not be carried away, *past* the object aimed at, no *jobbing* or *prodding* at the ring will secure it for the rider, the essentials necessary to ensure success being only a straight course, steady eye, and arm to guide the lance. A line of six uprights, with rings pendent, would afford much more excitement and sport than only one, the uprights being planted in a perfectly straight line and at least fifteen yards apart.

Having been an old "kirtub-wallah" for a number of years, I venture to offer the above suggestions, with the hope that they may prove useful to the tyros of the Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, August 29. KIRTUB.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA AND BE-JEWELLED CROSSES.
THE POOR CATHOLICS OF BOMBAY.

AN English Roman Catholic who sends us the following remarks on the subject of Pectoral Crosses, which, as an expression of independent Catholic opinion, are interesting:—

Shoranoor Road, en route to Beypore,
Bungalow, 12th Aug. 1878.

"Mr. Helmore Montague Beresford presents his compliments to the editor of the *Cochin Argus*, and has the pleasure to send him a few impartial remarks on the coming exposition of St. Francis with respect to the good effect, if properly conducted, it might have upon clergymen in general.

"Mr. Beresford, during his tour in India, Ceylon, &c., has noticed with some astonishment, and not a little regret, the lamentable ignorance both of clergy and people in congregations professedly Catholic. Mr. Beresford would also take this opportunity to state, that it does seem unprecedented in the annals of the Church that the Archbishop of Goa should be raised to the Cardinalate over the heads of prelates who have worked hard thirty years or more in India. Barely three years a resident, His Grace has travelled and been *feted* at the expense of local communities; and to say good or kind words, or to be, as the Jaffna paper remarks, *an angel of peace*, was about *the least* one could expect from His Grace for such hospitable treatment. What great public good or charity has the Archbishop of Goa done for the Church or for its people? Or what charitable deed has His Grace been guilty of towards those who have denied themselves to give him welcome? And he is to have a pectoral cross, at the cost of 5,000 rupees! His Grace has a beautiful cross already, richly gemmed. Where are the poor? Would they not kiss the feet of the good people of Bombay for 5 annas? Look at the thousands of little half-starved, poorly clad, ignorant children of Catholic parents in the spinning and weaving factories of Bombay. Before God, who are the rightful claimants of the charity of the people of the Western Presidency? These poor waifs, or the present rich Archbishop of Goa? The Editor of the *Cochin Argus* might perhaps do good service by noting in his honest paper that a Catholic correspondent has made the foregoing suggestions for public consideration, regarding His Grace's elevation to the Cardinalate.

"Another thought has suggested itself to me with regard to jewelled crosses for Bishops. Why are they wanted at all? They certainly are very different to the heavy wooden cross which Christ carried to Calvary, dripping with his heart's blood! As a mark of Christ's suffering any cross studded with gems is most incongruous. Not that I would advocate that Bishops should carry huge timber crosses on their shoulders up the Western Ghats or the Himalayas, but would it not be more consistent with their divine Master who left them an example to follow His steps if they simply wore a plain unobtrusive black ebony cross? If Bishops really do believe that Christ suffered so much beneath the weight of His cross as they profess to do, wearing the jewelled cross of gold is certainly as good as saying, 'We prefer this sort of cross to a heavy wooden one.' One could understand a prelate wearing a jewelled crown either on his brow or round his neck as an ornament. Such an external mark would be significant in one of the two following ways—either that his clergy and people thought him worthy of a costly crown for his good actions, or else the prelate might wear a jewelled crown at his own expense, in anticipation of the magnificent final reward in store for his labours, after death. But a jewelled cross is neither complimentary to Him who suffered 'neath the agonizing tree of scorn, nor would a reflecting mind think of loading with gems what has been only used as an instrument of torture. It should neither be worn as a personal ornament nor desecrated as a trade mark for brandy bottles or railway wagons. Truly, men live now in most remarkable times, and almost will worship they know not what. Do rubies or diamonds in a cross tend to remind any one of the sufferings of Christ?"

It is needles to observe that we do not desire to be held responsible for the opinions expressed by our able correspondent. There is no doubt much food for careful thought in all that he has said. A fact, which has reached us from private sources, we may as well mention here. Instead of Rs. 5,000, the cross will only cost Rs. 500, and under any circumstance, we do not see how His Grace could be blamed for any exuberance of affection exhibited towards him by any portion of his flock. With the concluding observations of our correspondent we cannot but agree. In some Churches, the crosses which head funeral and other processions are of three descriptions—viz., gold, silver, or silver plated, and wood. For funerals, fees are charged for the cross according to the value of the material with which it is made. Only the poor and those who cannot afford to pay the higher fees have the wooden cross for their funerals, while the gold and silver crosses are reserved for the wealthier classes. How the clergy can take any part in this direct encouragement of vanity we really cannot understand. We leave to Catholics of good sense to say which is a more edifying spectacle—the body of a Christian on his last journey to the grave preceded by a magnificent gold cross, or by a simple wooden cross? Well may we exclaim with Solomon, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity"!—ED. C.A.]

LOSS OF THE SHIP MADURA.

This barque, commanded by Captain Clements, left Colombo on July 26th, bound for Havre, with a full cargo of coffee, oil, pepper, &c., which she had taken at Tuticorin and Colombo. After sailing in her course four or five days she encountered rough weather, and on the 3rd instant, when about the line a heavy squall arose in which the yard was broken in two and fell down. The ship had been leaking since she left Colombo, and even before she left, but in the squall the water began to gain on the pumps. The men worked hard for four days trying to pump her dry, but at length the pumps got choked with coffee and pepper, and on the 5th the captain ordered to prepare to take to the long boat. They had hardly time to put in it enough fresh water when the ship went down and the boat had difficulty in getting away. No lives, however, were lost, for the whole of the crew, consisting of eight men and the captain, took to the longboat with a chart and compass. They tried to steer for Point de Galle, but the wind and the current carried them north, and for five days and nights they were tossing about, only sighting one steamer, which in overjoy they thought was making to help them. They hoisted a flag on their boat's mast, but the steamer changed her course and passed them by. At length, when beginning to despair, and run short of provisions and water, they sighted land to the north of Trincomalee on Sunday morning the 11th instant, and after working hard at the oars they were able to make land, and in the night they came ashore near Dutch Bay in Tricomalee. Here they have received all necessary attention from the Master Attendant. They say they must have travelled fully 300 miles in their small open boat, and have suffered much from rain and sun. The *Madura* was an English built barque from Bristol. Her captain acted as her agent, but her English crew were engaged by Messrs. Fernando & Co., Colombo. She was nominally 300 tons burden, and for the past two years had been coasting in these seas with a native crew. During this time she has not been overhauled, and when the English seamen went on board they complained of her unseaworthiness, but the captain assured them she would right herself when out at sea, thus risking not only the lives of her crew but her valuable cargo. Only nine men were on board, and all are saved. Her cargo is valued at £20,000, which is said to be insured.

The poor fellows complain of having lost their clothes and chests, but are thankful to have escaped with their lives. Something no doubt will be done for them when they land in Colombo.—*Ceylon Observer*.

A CORRESPONDENT in one of the districts south of Madras, writing to the *Madras Times*, says:—"There is a veritable plague of flies about here, and they almost drive me out of my wits. They crawl over one's nose, mouth, and hands. Any hasty movement to get rid of them sends a blot on one's letter, and they have a detestable habit of rushing into one's ears, making a dreadful din with their wings and rushing out again. Their activity is something detestable too. I say nothing about eye-flies, as I cannot find words to express my abhorrence of their senseless habits."

GOODWOOD RACES.—FOR the Steward's Cup, the Duke of Hamilton's two horses, Lollypop, and Midlothian, stood respectively at 3 to 1 and 13 to 1. The former had been made a favourite from the moment the weights came out. The Duke declared to win with his second string, so the first string, Lollypop, was pulled up with difficulty. I know this system is recognised in Turf morals, but it must have been an unpleasant sight to the backers of Lollypop. This declaring to win with the worst and pulling up the best is all very well under certain circumstances, but persons in the position of the Duke of Hamilton should be shy of resorting to it.—*Truth*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS.

SURAT, Aug. 30.

At the trial of the Surat editors yesterday, Rosenbeg Ameerbeg, witness for the prosecution, retracted his statement made before the Magistrate, saying that it was given through the *zoolum* of the police. At the sitting of the Court to-day, Mr. Gill applied that Inspector Motilal and his police clerk should be committed to jail during the trial for contempt of the Court's order against communication with the witnesses. The application was refused. Tribhowun Bhicka, another witness, retracted his evidence to-day, saying that he gave it because Inspector Motilal intimidated him and kept him under surveillance. Mr. Ollivant was cross-examined at great length as to the public excitement in Surat about the time of the riots, and about the bitter animosity borne against the accussed Mr. Goolabdas by vakils and others, including Mr. Kallabhoy, vakil for the prosecution. Mr. Ollivant's cross-examination is to be resumed on Monday. At the rising of the Court to-day the application for bail was renewed. The Judge declined to make an immediate order, but will dispose of the application on Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.

Orders have been issued that the Austro-Hungarian Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina is to be increased to 180,000 men.

THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.

Mehemed Pasha has been entrusted with the task of removing the difficulty as regards the rectification of frontier between Turkey and Montenegro.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Consols to-day closed at 94⅞.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Aug 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats limited demand in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872......112½

Bar Silver 52¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 8,900 000	Inc.	£700,000
Bills Discounted	£17,500,000	Dec.	£200,000
Bullion	£22,000,000	Inc.	£300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40 13-16 per cent.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 28, 10 A. M.

The barometer has risen over the greater part of India. The increase is greatest over a narrow tract along the base of the Himalayas, where it exceeds one tenth inch. The Bay of Bengal monsoon current has given general heavy rainfall during the past 24 hours to Western Assam, Northern Bengal, Behar, and the North-Western Provinces. Eighty-five tenths fell at Goalpara, thus giving it twenty-one inches during the past seventy-two hours. The extent and intensity of yesterday's rainfall is indicated by the following:—Hazaribagh twenty-four tenths, Rungpore eighteen tenths, Mozufferpore one inch, Allahabad seventeen tenths, Cawnpore nineteen tenths, Shahjehanpore thirty-one tenths, Bareilly twenty-seven tenths, Meerut fifty-three tenths, Delhi four inches, Aligarh twelve tenths, and Roorkee sixteen tenths. Heavy rain also fell at Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

AUGUST 29, 10 A. M.

The barometer has fallen at all stations except in the North Punjab. Light winds are prevalent along Bombay coast and in Deccan; general rain continues in Behar and North-Western Provinces. The heaviest reported falls are Fyzabad thirty-five tenths, Patna thirty-three tenths; Lucknow and Roorkee twenty-four tenths; Benares fifteen tenths; Delhi and Mozufferpore thirteen tenths. Fair rain fell in Arracan and South-Eastern Bengal, and at Cochin light showers occurred in remaining districts.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 30.

CANNANORE, 4-15 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S W.; thermometer max. 84, min. 74; W. B. 79; barometer 29·71. Fall of rain 1 inch 74 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W 4; thermometer 84; barometer 29·806 Fall of rain 4 inches 77 cents.

MANGALORE, 29, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E., S.W. Fall of rain 3 inches 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fair; wind NE.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 2 inches 2 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	87 57	95 84	93 32
August 29 Thursday........	0 66	......	......
30 Friday	......	0 51	0 44
Total........	88 23	96 35	93 76
Fall up to 29th August 1877...	50 42	......	......
" " 30th " "	......	40 39	48 21

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Aug. 29, 11-25 A. M.

Mails for Manila closes at Singapore at 5 p.m., Saturday 31st.

TRINCOMALEE, Aug. 29, 11-50 A. M.

H. M. S. Ruby from Singapore arrived yesterday.

GALLE, Aug. 30, 6-27 A. M.

French mail steamer Peiho from China arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			......1s. 7⅞d.	per Re
Do.	6 months' sight		...1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits,	3	" "	...1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Documents,	3	" "	..1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Francs,	3	" "	...2·12.	

THE Governor's Rugbeian dinner, mentioned in our Poona letter of yesterday, is to take place next Saturday, not to-day.

REUTER has not vouchsafed us any information as to the terms on which the P. and O. Company have got their contract renewed; but our Commercial correspondent in London mentioned in his letter of the 9th instant that the Company had tendered to run the mails between Brindisi and Bombay at a uniform average speed of 11 knots an hour. This will give us the mails every Tuesday morning.

MR. HEDDERSTEDT, who is now on his way to India, will, it is stated, succeed to the Chief Engineership of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, in the room of Mr. Lovell, deceased.

A QUESTION of considerable importance to banks in this country was recently referred for decision by the Board of Revenue, N.-W. P., to the High Court of Calcutta. It was whether the assignment of a policy of insurance by endorsement on the back of the instrument was liable to stamp duty. The judges (Garth, C. J. and Markby and Ainslie, J. J.) were not able to agree, however, on the proper answer to be returned, the Chief Justice holding that such a transfer was not liable to any stamp duty, while the other judges were of opinion that although the transfer did not amount to a "conveyance of property," it was liable as a collateral instrument to the stamp duty of one rupee under schedule ii clause 20 of the General Stamp Act. The whole Court was unanimously of opinion, however, that a *re-transfer* of a policy by endorsement was not chargeable with any stamp duty.

MAJOR SANDEMAN, C.S.I., Agent in Beloochistan to the Governor General, arrived at Lahri, a place in Katchi, on the 21st instant. He will proceed to Quetta by slow marches and thence to Mekran. Captain Reynolds, his 2nd Assistant, arrived at Jacobabad on the 18th. Captain Wylie, the 3rd Assistant, left Jacobabad on Monday, the 19th, for Kurrachee, having obtained three months' leave to go home.

THE British ship Gilroy, Captain Leslie, which left London on 21st May and arrived at Calcutta last week, brought with her a sad tale of loss of life which occurred on her passage out. On the night of the 30th July, when the vessel was in lat. 37-55S. long. 72-22E. about five hundred miles away from St. Paul's Island near the Cape, the ship was running against a heavy gale of wind with her courses set and shortened. It was the second officer's watch, and he called out to some of the seamen to haul tight the starboard fore-brace, when she suddenly shipped a tremendous sea over her port, washing the second officer and seven men overboard. Almost immediately after the second officer and two of the seamen were re-washed on board by another wave, but the other five were never seen again. The second officer, Mr. James Creny, can hardly give an account of what occurred; he remembers giving an order to the seamen, when he says he was instantly washed overboard and washed back. He did not, however, sustain any serious injuries.

THE *Englishman*—To obviate the necessity of inquisitorial investigations, the legislature adopted a Licence Tax with a rough system of classification, in lieu of the hated Income Tax. With an assessing agency at once thoroughly honest and possessed of the necessary local knowledge, such a plan was calculated to avert the worst evils of this mode of tax gathering. But we cannot command such an agency, and it is evident that in Bombay the assessors have taken advantage of the very simplicity of the system to compass by its means the maximum of oppression and exaction. Debarred from enquiring into the affairs of those liable to the tax, these harpies have hit upon the obvious alternative of working on their feelings and their purses by assuming their liability to be taxed on the highest scale. They can appeal, it is true; but the means at the disposal of the Government for dealing with such appeals thoroughly and honestly is so limited, that the right becomes practically valueless when they are multiplied beyond a certain point. The appellants are converted into a mob, and nothing remains for the bewildered and exhausted Collector but summary rejection or reckless admission of their petitions. Direct taxation must necessarily be intolerable in India, because we cannot supply the necessary machinery for applying the simplest form of it with even approximate justice and exactness.

THE *Pioneer*—A Church Missionary reports that the cemetery where General Jacob, of Scinde fame, lies buried, is still visited reverently by many natives, Hindu and Mahomedan. The Missionary saw a Mahomedan at the General's tomb, who being asked why he came for, replied, "I want a wife, for I am growing old: I hope to get one by the help of Jacob Sahib, surely he is a man of influence." So the man in search of a wife made his vow at the tomb, gave alms to the gate-keeper, and food to the poor, and went home full of hope. Our authority, the Reverend G. M. Gordon, "the fakir missionary," was also told by a Hindu merchant, who for a long while has been trading in Central Asia, that life and property are quite safe there, except in time of war. In all matters of money, the man added, the Russians pinch the people far more than the Mahomedan rulers did.

THE *World* says—One has heard a good deal lately about 'a lying spirit abroad.' I am afraid a spirit of strict veracity cannot be said to characterise the newspaper reports—unless indeed with one or two exceptions, which it would be invidious to name—of the reception of Ministers in the City on Saturday. I should very much like to know where the tempestuous enthusiasm and the volleys of deafening cheers, spoken of by the *Daily Telegraph*, were? Surely, perceptible only by those who can descry a midsummer moon in an inky heaven. The decorations were as few and as tawdry as the welcome itself was formal and spiritless. The multitude had left London to have their Saturday out, and only a residuum remained to cheer. It was throughout, as far as I observed, for all the world like the rehearsal of a theatrical pageant on a provincial stage. Never have I seen two faces more painful to look at than those of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, as they passed slowly up to the seat of the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall Library. The countenance of the Prime Minister was of a far more ghastly pallor than usual, and the only trace of life which it exhibited was a sepulchral and fearfully artificial smile. The really tragic effect was heightened by the Court uniform, the bran new ribbon of the Garter, and the flash and sparkle of Sir R. Wallace's diamond star. Lord Salisbury looked in the last stage of physical exhaustion, a good twenty years older even than on the day of his return from Berlin. His gaze was fixed to the ground, as if he was not too proud of the company in which he found himself, and his face seemed to quiver with intense and suppressed excitement. If this was the progress of triumph, what, I wonder, would that of humiliation have been like? The presentation in the Guildhall Library was marred by a very disagreeable occurrence, which was, in fact, the single event in that portion of the celebration. After the Plenipotentiaries had made their bows to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, a misguided gentleman jumped up, and, in a very clear and wholly unexcited voice, exclaimed, "Traitors to the Constitution!" It was, of course, a highly improper, scandalous, and disgraceful interruption. What followed was a characteristic commentary on the chivalry of Jingoism. The infatuated denouncer of Ministers was in a twinkling torn from his seat and hurled upon the floor. It is only safe to kick and hit a man when he is down; and about a dozen gentlemen heroically seized the opportunity of pummelling, with their fists, sticks, and boots, the body of the prostrate miscreant, who, it is safe to say, would have escaped with impunity had he been in a position to challenge his assailants successively to single combat. But at last even the honour of Jingoism was satisfied. Cries of 'Shame!' and 'Fair play!' were raised, and the opinion seemed to be gaining ground that the luckless man had had enough. But there were others who thought differently, and something very like a free fight round, and for, his body began. While the uproar was at its unseemly height the Plenipotentiaries left the Library for the Guildhall, there to receive the freedom of the City. It was not an auspicious prelude.

AN International Exhibition is to be held at Sydney, New South Wales, in August 1879. The New South Wales *Government Gazette* gives the information that it is to be held in buildings specially erected in the Prince Alfred's Park, Sydney. All goods forwarded for exhibition and addressed to the Secretary for that special purpose will be admitted free of duty or Customs charge. The exhibition will be divided into two distinct divisions as under:—

1st Division.—Agricultural.

1 Horses.	6 Dogs.	11 Horticultural Produce.
2 Cattle.	7 Wool.	12 Manures.
3 Sheep.	8 Wine.	13 Implements & Machinery.
4 Pigs.	9 Sugar.	
5 Poultry.	10 Farm Produce.	14 Silks, Fibres, &Tobaccos

2nd Division.—Non-Agricultural.

1 Fine Arts.	5 Products of Mining Industry, Forestry, &c.
2 Apparatus and other application of the liberal Arts.	6 Apparatus and processes used in the common Arts.
3 Furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings.	7 Food—fresh, preserved, and in various states of preservation.
4 Clothing, including fabrics and other objects worn on the person.	8 Artizans' prizes including all new inventions.
	9 Public and Denomination-al School Prizes.

The Society provides yards, sheds, and stalls, &c., for animals, and stands, &c. for other exhibits of which it undertakes the care and charge, without, however, incurring any responsibility. In the agricultural department money prizes are awarded as well as printed certificates; in the non-agricultural section, silver and bronze medals, also certificates of commendation. All exhibits sent may be sold at the exhibition, but must remain until the final closing. Application for space to be made at least one month prior to the date of opening, and all information respecting the Exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary, M. Jules Joubert, 227, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

THE MACKONOCHIE CASE.—The *Standard* thinks the decision pronounced in Mr. Mackonochie's case by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division may cause much dissatisfaction, but will occasion no surprise. There seems to be a kind of fatality about the proceedings instituted or carried on against disobedient clergymen in the court over which Lord Penzance at present presides, and this, probably, through no fault of the judge himself. The case against Mr. Tooth broke down upon a technical point; as also did that against Mr Dale, of St. Vedasts, Foster-lane; and now that against Mr Mackonochie has failed in the same way. There must, of course, come a time when technicalities will no longer avail those who persist in setting the law at defiance, whilst they are ready to strain it to the utmost for their own advantage. It cannot be permitted that the scandal should continue of the law being openly set at nought by a number of clerical offenders who contrive to escape punishment simply because of the skill and adroitness of their advisers in discovering legal flaws in the proceedings against them. In the present instance Lord Penzance may be excused the error he appears to have committed, since Mr. Justice Lush is of opinion that he was acting within his jurisdiction in passing sentence of deprivation upon Mr. Mackonochie. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor, however, hold that the Court of Arches had no power under the circumstances to pronounce such a sentence, and that even Sir R. Phillimore was wrong in superadding his monition to a previous sentence of suspension. Indeed, the Lord Chief Justice goes further. He questions whether the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was not usurping an authority which it did not possess when in 1868 it suspended Mr. Mackonchie from his office for a period of three months for contumacy. As his Lordship claims for the Queen's Bench Division the exercise of a controlling power not only over the Court of Arches, but over the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in ecclesiastical causes, an opportunity may be found for setting this point at rest. Meanwhile, so far as the public are concerned, it must be a matter of extreme regret that in consequence of these incessant disputes over mere matters of procedure the administration of the law is brought into ridicule and the hand of justice is stayed.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, sailing on the 1st September at 10 A.M.:—

For Genoa—Mr. F. W. Peterson, Deputy Surgeon C. J. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Major H. S. Cline, Major E. Y. Walcott, Mr. T. F. Harkness.
For Naples—Mrs. C. Zerronner, Mr. Charles.
For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. B. David, Mr. Lucas Aganaloff.
For Aden—one deck passenger.

THE iron ship St. Enoch, Captain Browse, sailed from Dundee for Bombay on the 26th March last laden with coals, and nothing had been heard of her. Some papers, however, belonging to the sailmaker have been handed to the British Consul at Havre, which were washed ashore at Antray, and as she is long overdue it is feared she has perished with all hands.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—A game of cricket will be played this morning at 11-30 between the Volunteers and a Gymkhana Scratch Team. The sides are as follows:—Volunteers—Major Maxwell, Capt. Baker, Lieut. Chalmers, Sergt. Whitehead, Privates H. E. Harrington, H. Harrington, W. E. Young, A. Mull, Cannon, Ward, and Muirhead. Gymkhana—T. H. Moore, L. Rivett-Carnac, L. R. W. Forrest, W. Lang, M. E. Rayner, G. Herbert, F. Hensley, C. Young, A. G. Harrison, C. H. Byrne, R. Pinhey.

FOOTBALL.—UNITED vs. BYCULLA.—A match will be played this evening between these clubs. That it will be a hard fought game there is little doubt, for where the one plays to maintain its old reputation, an eager desire to blot out its previous defeats must stimulate the other. Annexed is a list of the players. UNITED.—*Goal-keepers*—Mr. Stephens. *Three-quarter backs.*—J. M. Cannon, J. Stapleton. *Half-backs.*—E. McGarry, R. Hayter. *Forwards.*—E. Walsh, A. Muirhead, H. Pritchard, A. Tait, P. J. Henman, O. Connors, R. Leitschwager, F. Reade, F. Corke, J. George, F. McMahon. BYCULLA.—*Goal-keeper.*—W. Corkery. *Three-quarter backs.*—R. Singh, H. Gordon. *Half-backs.*—J. Brown, W. Arnott. *Forwards.*—E. Brown, A. Brown, M. McAfee, H. Millard, R. Boileau, J. Poyntz, E. Gordon, M. Cumming, R. Hannah, H. Coen, J. Harris.

A PURVOO WEAVING MASTER.—We learn that Mr. Dadajee Dhackjee Cassinathjee, who, having studied up to the matriculation standard, attached himself to the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company to learn the art of weaving, winding, &c., has now passed his examination before two competent European weaving masters in Bombay and pronounced to be thoroughly qualified. We are glad to notice this case, for it is an example to natives, the Purvoo caste especially, to seek other walks in life than Government service or desk work only. He has struck out for himself a new career, which will no doubt prove as beneficial to himself as his example ought to his countrymen.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—A Mahomedan named Dawood Goolam Hoosein was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. Nana Morojee for stealing a piece of block tin, the property of Government.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—A Hindoo boy named Nagoo Anajee, in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, attached to the company's time-keeper's office, Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing an argand lamp burner containing oil. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction on view of the body of Hajee Hosein bin Mahomed Ali, a prisoner who expired on the previous evening at the said jail, where he was undergoing a term of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa and fever."

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character named Mahomed Noorbhoy was yesterday convicted on two separate charges by Mr. W. Webb, the first of stealing a gold watch valued at Rs. 200, the property of Govind Jee8 hamjee, and the other of dishonestly receiving stolen property, a gold ring valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Anant Narayen, knowing the same to have been stolen. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years and six months' hard labour.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 24th August 1878 was 3,45,067 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,66 684. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 24th Aug. 1878.	Week ending 25th Aug. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 8,955	Mds 778	Mds 8,177	...
Amount	Rs. 9,944	Rs. 800	Rs. 9,144	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,38,192	Mds 4,01,898	...	Mds 2,63,706
Amount	Rs. 84,558	Rs. 2,17,834	...	Rs. 1,33,276
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 19,238	Mds 78,241	...	Mds 59,003
Amount	Rs. 8,813	Rs. 47,956	...	Rs. 39,143
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 6,181	Mds 12,589	...	Mds 6,408
Amount	Rs. 2,132	Rs. 6,095	...	Rs. 3,963
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,327	Mds 145	Mds 1,182	...
Amount	Rs. 4,871	Rs. 589	Rs. 4,282	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 8,975	Mds. 5,973	Mds 3,002	...
Amount	Rs. 13,553	Rs. 5,838	Rs. 7,715	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 96,223	Mds 1,24,534	...	Mds 28,311
Amount	Rs. 54,867	Rs. 66,310	...	Rs. 11,443
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,79,091	Mds 6,24,158	...	Mds 3,45,067
Amount	Rs. 1,79,538	Rs. 3,46,222	...	Rs. 1,66,684

THE APPEAL IN THE PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE DISMISSED.

THE hearing of the appeal filed by the defendant in the suit of Goolbai against Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee was resumed yesterday before the Honourable the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Inverarity, for the appellant, continued his reading of portions of the evidence, chiefly that of the defendant, his father Limjee Maneckjee, and Pestonjee Dhunjee Framjee Patel, and asked the Court to express its opinion on that evidence. At the conclusion of that part of the hearing, the learned judges held a consultation, and the Chief Justice said that they thought that considering the most salient points in the case and the evidence bearing on them that they could not upset Mr. Justice Bayley's decision. The Court came to the conclusion that the child to which the plaintiff gave berth was the child of the defendant Maneckjee. It was proved that the plaintiff Goolbai was sent to Damaun by the defendant and his family, with the consent of her parents; but what most influenced their Lordships in the matter was the fact that Limjee Maneckjee took a very active part in an attempt to effect miscarriage or abortion. One of the persons sent to Damaun with the plaintiff was Dhunna, a woman who was in the service of the defendant's family, and paid by them. It was also very curious, said his Lordship, that Limjee should have corresponded with the servant of the plaintiff while she resided in Damaun,—the result of the deliberations of the "abortion commission" that was formed in the defendant's house. There was also the fact that Rs. 1,500 were paid by the defendant's grandmother and Rs. 300 by Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel (he first cousin of defendant's mother). His Lordship then minutely described how the money was paid to Mr. Cleveland by Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davur, the trustee of Jerbai's settlement, and the close relative of the defendant's family. The two pencilled letters written by the defendant to the plaintiff were either suppressed by Nanabhoy or destroyed by him in collusion with Pestonjee D. Framjee Patel. After further commenting on Pestonjee's conduct, his Lordship said that the Court could not upset Mr. Justice Bayley's decision.

Mr. Inverarity begged the Court to reduce the damages, as the defendant had no means of his own, and that his father had nothing beyond Rs. 97 a month.

The Advocate General, for the respondent, was, at the suggestion of the Court, quite willing to shew mercy to the defendant and reduce the damages to Rs. 1,000; and the costs to be as directed by the learned judge below, *i.e.*, between attorny and client.

The Chief Justice said that that was a fair offer.

The Advocate General asked the Court to express its opinion as to the plaintiff's (Goolbai's) character, as the chief object of the present suit was to vindicate her from the aspersions cast upon her by the defendant.

The Chief Justice said that the weight of the evidence considerably preponderated in favour of the plaintiff, and went to show that the child to which she gave birth was the child of the defendant, Maneckjee Limjee, which was the main point in the case. The conduct of the plaintiff and her witnesses was on the right side.

The appeal was rejected with costs.

THE loss of the s. s. Circe on the 21st of July on the north coast of Acheen is reported. The vessel got ashore during the night, and notwithstanding repeated attempts to get her off by the assistance of four vessels belonging to the Dutch Navy and Colonial Marine, it was found necessary to abandon her.

AT a time like the present when meteorological observations are supposed to be of the greatest importance it is curious to find that in some stations in Upper India, no observations are permitted to be [illegible] on a Sunday. Puritanical humbug and [illegible] obstructiveness could hardly go much further. Sacred authority can be quoted to justify the most scrupulous Sabbatarian lending his assistance to an ass on the Seventh Day, but why a philosopher in search of truth should be debarred from pursuing his inquiries on that day, it is difficult to understand. We shall next hear of such an entry in a ship's log as: "Yesterday, being Sunday, the chronometers were not wound up or the ship's position taken."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE *Charivari* just received is a very good number. The double page cartoon is a striking representation of a state of things that has not yet come to pass, though the *Indian Daily News* says it will, under certain conditions. The quotation appended to the illustration is as follows:—"When native women are emancipated and educated, young Bengal will not be bumptious, and Englishmen and women will be charmed to meet him and his wife upon equal terms." The scene described as "A Vision of the Future" is that of an Anglo-Indian drawing-room, with native lady and gentleman visitors taking their tea and coffee together, and engaged in the most pleasing converse. A thoughtful accessory is introduced in the persons of two young children—an English boy and a native girl—disporting themselves upon the floor, and apparently upon very excellent terms together. There are no striking effects in the picture, but they suggest some matter for reflection to the miscellaneous mind. Shall we ever behold a scene such as is here represented? One day perhaps; and it should be remembered by natives who complain of European exclusiveness that we have no disqualifications in the way of creed or caste to prevent association of the kind tomorrow. It is on the other side that the difficulty lies. It is notable that the English and the Parsees in Bombay mingle very considerably together; the Parsees, while maintaining their own religion and customs with some scrupulousness, having no prejudices which prevent them from meeting the English at the social board though only the liberal among them drink wine, and you cannot make a Parsee lady do so though you ask her ever so pleasantly.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RETURN OF THE INDIAN TROOPS FROM CYPRUS.

YESTERDAY morning, the s.s. Goa (Captain Turner) arrived here from Cyprus with about 290 officers and men of the 2nd Goorkhas on board. The men, who all appeared in capital spirits, only regretting that they had been taken so far without seeing any real service, were landed at the Carnac Bunder during the afternoon and left Bombay last evening to proceed, *via* Deolalee and Allahabad, to Debra Doon. The accounts given of the latest addition to England's territorial possessions is not prepossessing by any means. The men say that there is nothing but sand storms and sand-flies. They were evidently quite satisfied with what little experience they had of it, and do not desire to renew the acquaintance. Three more of the transport steamers are expected to arrive to-morrow.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Sunday; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. BANGALORE, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. R. J. Sanders. Mr. Mahomed Ismail Khan.
Mrs. Sanders.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr. Trevor.
FOR VENICE—Mr. J. Blackburn.
FOR ADEN—Surgeon G. A. Hughes.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

ON Thursday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the charge of criminal trespass against Mr. Thomas Sugden, preferred by Mr. J. L. Madden (of the firm of Messrs. Wheatley, Madden, and Co.), was called on for hearing.

Mr. Hore (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy,) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Bezonjee, on behalf of his client, pleaded not guilty to the charge, and said that he was instructed to state that his client was a partner of complainant's, and that he had a lien on the property which is in the Premises where Mr. Sugden is alleged to have trespassed.

Mr. Hore, in reply, totally denied that there was any partnership between the defendant and Mr. Madden, and then read to the Court the agreement signed by defendant when he was engaged by his client's firm, wherein it was stated that the defendant was only engaged to act as their agent in making purchases and effecting sales of certain machinery, &c., on behlf of the firm, for which he would be entitled to a certain portion of the profits; he was in no way a partner in any of the transactions of the said firm. Mr. Hore further said that in consequence of defendant's drunken and dissolute habits he was served with a notice on the 3rd instant to the effect that from that date the firm required his services no longer, and that a Mr. Thomas Cais would take charge. By the said notice he was also informed that, if he in any way molested Mr. Cais, he had authority to take such steps as he thought proper to resist him. Mr. Hore further stated, that the defendant was in the habit of taking women of bad character into the premises, and making it a common brothel. The police had been called in on several occasions since the notice had been served to expel him from the premises, and had it not been for the weak state of Mr. Cais's health, the defendant's outrageous conduct would have been summarily dealt with on the spot by him (Mr. Cais), in expelling defendant from the premises.

The Magistrate enquired if the case could not be decided in an amicable manner before proceeding further with it?

Mr. Hore said—All they required was that defendant will in no way molest them—we want to have nothing to do with him, and that he be bound over to kept the peace.

The Magistrate said to Mr. Bezonjee that he did not see on the face of the agreement just read how his client could claim a partnership; and if he had any lien on the property, a civil court would decide that matter.

Mr. Bezonjee, after consulting his client, said—My client undertakes not to molest the complainant provided the charge be withdrawn, but he cannot submit to be bound over to keep the peace.

The Magistrate—The case must then be proceeded with.

Mr. James L. Madden was called and examined for the prosecution. The information filed by him on the 16th instant was sworn to, when he further stated that defendant was in the habit of bringing women of bad character into complainant's premises on the DeLisle Road, and that brought great disrepute upon them. He further stated that the defendant had not leased the premises from a Mahomedan. There were some old clothes, boxes, and tables belonging to defendant in the premises, which he had been often asked to remove, but had not done so. Defendant was always paid as an agent.

Mr. T. Cais was next examined for the prosecution. He corroborated the statement made by Mr. Madden in all material points, and related particulars of the disgraceful treatment he had received from defendant, which compelled him frequently to call for the protection of the police, as he feared serious injury would be done while defendant was under the influence of liquor.

The case was here adjourned for further hearing to the 2nd proximo.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF MR. C. H. DEWEY'S CASE.

THIS case, in which the defendant, Luckumsey Poonsey, stands charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen,) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that he was ready to proceed with the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Craigie desired that he might be allowed to put a few questions to Mr. Dewey before this examination was further proceeded with, and to reserve his further cross-examination.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac objected to this procedure as being irregular.

The Magistrate overruled the objection, stating that the case for the prosecution will not in any way be inconvenienced, and that Mr. Craigie is entitled to reserve his cross-examination until the evidence for the prosecution is concluded. It was for the prosecution to make out a *prima facie* case only.

Mr C. H. Dewey was then called, sworn and cross-examined by Mr. Craigie—The first interview I had with the accused at my house at Colaba was about 6 o'clock in the evening, and the second interview took place about the same time in the evening.

Mrs. Margaret McDowell, examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said—I am the widow of Mr. Alexander McDowell. In the months of June and July of 1877 I was living at Colaba. During that time my son, William McDowell, and daughter, Catherine Gordon, were living with me. Mr. Dewey came to live with us on the 6th or 7th of June, and my son-in-law, Mr. George Gordon, was also living with me. Mr. Dewey was a lodger in my house. During the months of June and July 1877 nobody else was living in the house besides the persons I mentioned. The house faces on to the public road. I remember that about a month after I went into the house a native Bania came there, this man (pointing to the accused). It was one evening about half past 5 to 6 o'clock I first saw him standing at the top of the outer door steps. I was then sitting on the verandah and my daughter was there with me. My daughter asked the accused in Hindustanee what he wanted. The accused said he wished to see Mr. Dewey. My daughter said he had not arrived from office yet. The accused then left. Mr. Dewey arrived shortly after. I saw the accused again soon after; he came and spoke to Mr. Dewey, while he was ascending the steps. Accused spoke something about waggons; I did not hear exactly what he said. Mr. Dewey told him to go away, saying, "this is not the place: come to my office." I did not see the acc[illegible] any money. After this conversation the [illegible]used offer Dewey came into the house [illegible] accused left. Mr. the accused come to m[illegible]ectly after. I remember about the s[illegible] house in Colaba the following day [illegible] hour in the evening. I was sitting in the [ver]andah on that occasion and near the doorway. My daughter and my son were also sitting with me on this occasion. We were in the habit of sitting in the verandah every evening. Mrs. Gordon asked him what brought him there again. He said he wanted to see Mr. Dewey, Mrs. Gordon told him to go away, that this was not the place for him to come; he should go to Mr. Dewey's office. He said he could not see Mr. Dewey there, as he was surrounded with people. He then said that if he did not succeed in getting waggons that day or the next, he would have to cut his throat, and commenced crying. Mrs. Gordon again told him to go away, when he did. He had no one with him on this occasion. Mr. Dewey arrived from office that evening about half past 5 o'clock, and as he was coming up the steps I heard the accused call out "sahib, sahib." Mr. Dewey turned round and said, "is this beast here again? If you come here again I will kick you away from the place." I saw accused then go down the steps and leave. Mr. Dewey then came into the house. I am aware that the accused made a statement in his information that on one occasion he [the accused] did not find Mr. Dewey in his house, but that he saw an old lady there to whom he gave Rs. 50, and she gave him a chit to Mr. Dewey. That statement is not true; it is entirely false. I was the only old lady living in the house at that time, and this statement was intended to refer to me. I rented that house about the 6th June 1877 and left it about October in that year. During three months there was no other old lady living there besides myself; nor was there any other young lady living in that house during that period besides my daughter, Mrs. Gordon. I have never received any money from the accused for myself, for Mr. Dewey, or for any other person. I have never at any time given the accused a chit for Mr. Dewey or any other person. I have not on any other occasion than the two I have mentioned to my knowledge seen the accused.

Mr. Craigie reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

Mrs. Catherine Gordon examined, said—I am the wife of Mr. George Gordon and daughter of the last witness. In the months of June and July 1877 I was residing at Colaba. My husband, Mr. Gordon, my mother, Mrs. McDowell, and my brother, Mr. William McDowell, were living there with me at Colaba. I was living in the house from the 6th June in that year up to the 15th October. Mr. Dewey was a lodger in the house. I remember one evening a Bania came to the house about a month or a little more after we had occupied it. He came about half past 5 in the evening. This is the Bania (pointing to the accused). He also came on the following evening. On the first occasion that he came, my mother was with me in the verandah. I asked him in Hindustanee what he wanted. He said, Mr. Dewey. I said, "Mr. Dewey has not returned from office yet." I then saw him going away. But I saw him again soon after, speaking to Mr. Dewey on the steps by the outer door. I heard the accused ask for waggons, when I think Mr. Dewey told him to go to the office. The accused then left, and Mr. Dewey came up into the house. I saw the accused again on the following evening. I was sitting in the verandah, my mother Mrs. McDowell and my brother William were with me. I asked the accused why he came again? He said that he wanted to see Mr. Dewey there, as he could not see him in office, he was so surrounded by people. The accused said if he did not get waggons very shortly he would cut his throat, and commenced to cry. I told him to go away, and he did. I saw the accused again coming up the steps, and calling after Mr. Dewey "sahib, sahib." Mr. Dewey turned round and said, "this beast is here again," and he told him to go away or he would kick him. The accused did so, and Mr. Dewey came into the house. I did not see him on either of these two occasions offer Mr. Dewey any money. I am aware that the accused laid an information in May last, charging Mr. Dewey with receiving an illegal gratification. I am aware that the accused made this statement in his information, "that on another occasion the accused gave Rs. 50 to a young lady whom he saw at Mr. Dewey's house, and she gave him the chit to Mr. Dewey." In my opinion that statement could not have referred to any other young lady but myself as there was no other young lady living in that house from June to October. I never on any occasion received money from accused, for myself, for Mr. Dewey, or for any one else. I never on any occasion gave him a chit for Mr. Dewey or for any other person. The statement made in his information, that he gave me money, is false.

The cross-examination of this witness was reserved by Mr. Craigie.

Mr. William A. P. McDowell said—I am the son of Mrs. McDowell. I was living in June and July 1877 at Colaba with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. McDowell, my mother, and Mr. Dewey. Mr. Dewey was a lodger in the house. From about half past 5 to 7 o'clock p.m. we were in the habit of sitting out in the verandah. This man (pointing to the accused) is the Bania that came to our house about half past 5 o'clock one evening. I was on that occasion sitting in the verandah with my mother, Mrs. McDowell, and my sister, Mrs. Gordon. My sister asked him what he came again for? he said to see Mr. Dewey about waggons. He said if he could not get them he would have to cut his throat, and he commenced to cry. Mrs. Gordon told him to leave, and he went away. A few minutes after the accused left Mr. Dewey came and he (the accused) addressed Mr. Dewey. I heard what passed between them, as Mr. Dewey was coming up the steps leading to the verandah. The accused came behind him calling out "sahib, sahib." Mr. Dewey turned round and said, "this beast is here again," and told him to go away or he would have to kick him. The accused then went. I never saw him offer Mr. Dewey any money. When the accused said he gave money to an old lady on one occasion and to a young lady on another, in my opinion it could only refer to Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Gordon.

At the conclusion of this evidence, Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that this concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Craigie said that unless certain passages were specified by the prosecution in which the alleged perjury was committed, he could not see to which he should direct his cross-examination.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that Mr. Craigie was not altogether left in the dark as to the accusation, and that he was not bound to tie himself down to any particular passages referred to in Mr. Dewey's information and deposition against the accused.

The Magistrate said that he would look over the information and mark the passages for Mr. Craigie.

The Court then rose for tiffin and adjourned the further proceedings to 4 o'clock.

On resuming this case the Magistrate said that there are five points which might be considered in the information laid by the accused. First, that relating to having called upon Janardhun; second, that of giving Rs. 100 to Mr. Dewey; third, of giving an old lady Rs. 100 for Mr. Dewey; fourth, the giving to a young lady Rs. 50 for Mr. Dewey; and fifth, that Mr. Dewey gave accused an order to Nana for waggons.

Mr. C. H. Dewey was then cross-examined by Mr. Craigie. I have never been accused in a police court before the Railway Company brought their charges against me in May last. I was charged in Sind for an assault, and was fined Rs. 30. I admitted the assault. I have never been charged for any other offence. I do not recollect if I had any other charge made against me. Yes, I was charged again at Kurrachee with an assault. I admitted that assault also, and I was fined. I have not been charged with any other offence in any other court. I am quite sure of that. No charge was ever laid against me by any one of the name of Partridge. I paid Rs. 100 a month for board and lodging to Mrs. McDowell. My pay on the Railway as goods agent was Rs. 350 a month, and Rs. 40 as buggy hire per month. Mr. Gordon acted as a clerk at times. I went to live at Colaba about the 6th of June. I believe Mr. Gordon was a clerk in the Co-operative Stores at that time. I do not know if Mrs. McDowell is possessed of private means. I cannot deny one way or the other if Mrs. McDowell and Mr. and Mrs Gordon were supported by me when Mr Gordon was out of employment. During the time Mr Gordon was out of employment I never paid more than Rs. 100 for the support of their establishment. I did not keep a banking account then, I do now. I first opened my banking account when I received my provident fund money, about the first week in this month. At the first interview with accused I spoke in Hindustanee "what do you want?" he answered in reply, that he wanted waggons. I do not remember seeing the accused before that day. On the second occasion when he came and I said I would certainly kick him away if he came again, I spoke in Hindustanee. I still say that I had nothing to do with the distribution of waggons at Boree Bunder at the time this chit was written. I see this document—it is a list of persons requiring waggons made out by Byramjee Hormusjee, it was sent to me as I wanted to know to whom all the grain belonged which was lying at Boree Bunder. This is a letter received by me from Byramjee Hormusjee to my address, which I received. The 30 waggons referred to in that letter I think referred to the B. B. and C. I. Railway trucks. The two waggons and the 30 waggons mentioned in it would have been loaded at Boree Bunder. The memorandum across it is in my handwriting. It is a direction as to the distribution of waggons there; it was a special case with reference to the two waggons. This is a list of persons requiring waggons to load at Boree Bunder. This memorandum is in my handwriting from the word "besides" to the word "loaded." It is not a direction as to the distribution of waggons at Boree Bunder. If that direction was carried out as it was intended, the loading of the waggons would not be postponed until the 4,000 bags mentioned in the list were loaded. I think the 4,000 bags might be loaded up before others that might come after. This is also a list of persons requiring waggons to be loaded up at Boree Bunder. The writing in the margin is in the handwriting of Framjee Merwanjee. He was then a head clerk under me, I was the goods agent referred to in that memorandum. I do not remember giving the order mentioned in this memorandum, but I expect I did, judging from the tenor of the memorandum. I still say that I had nothing to do with the distribution of waggons at Boree Bunder. Byramjee Hormusjee I think had up to the evening of the 5th July 1877. When I was goods agent I had the power to give Byramjee Hormusjee orders about the waggons. Of course I considered that any order I gave him he would carry out. Vishnoo Succaram took up the distribution of waggons. After that time Byramjee Hormosjee obeyed Vishnoo Succaram's orders, and Vishnoo Succaram obeyed my orders. If I gave a positive order to Vishnoo Succaram or Byramjee Hormusjee to load waggons they would be loaded. If I gave them an order to allot or distribute waggons they would have to distribute the waggons according to the applicant's turn.

At this stage of the case, it was adjourned to Wednesday next at 11 a.m., the 4th September.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

IT is rumoured in Melbourne that his Grace the Duke of Buckingham will succeed Sir George Bowen as Governor of Victoria. Sir George Bowen's term of office will expire this autumn. It is understood in Madras that the Queen, on the eve of his Grace's departure for Madras, exacted a promise from the Duke that he would not remain more than three years in India. His three years will expire on the 23rd November next. The salary attached to the Governorship of Victoria is £10,000 a year. Ten years ago the Duke was Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in that capacity had a great deal to do with Australia. He will be fifty-five on the 10th proximo, and looks fit for at least five, if not fifteen, years of hard work "down South." The Victorians seem in a bad political way. Sir George Bowen has succeeded in setting all parties by the ears, and he has been guilty of consenting to acts which are unparalleled in history. Sooner than act as he has done at the bidding of his constituted advisers, he should have resigned. His recent cancellation of the bulk of appointments in the public service has naturally engendered a wide-spread feeling of dismay. A new Governor is urgently needed to soothe the angry passions of the colonists. The Duke of Buckingham would be welcome on many grounds in Melbourne; not least because he is known to have sat upon his own constituted advisers in Madras with successful determination. New Zealand had a Marquis to rule her quite recently; Canada is to have a Marquis and a Princess; why may not Victoria ask for a Duke—and one, too, who has had some education in Co[lonial] affairs? Had his Grace not been born i[n] [the] purple, he would have made an excellent [illegible] colonist, for he has a lively sympathy with all [illegible] sorts and conditions of men, and takes a very [illegible] intelligent interest in their methods of earnin[g] [illegible] a livelihood. He has also a taste for live stock, for agricultural processes, and for machinery. His long familiarity with the conduct of business in both Houses of Parliament and in Government Offices in London, mark him out as a man well fitted to lead the excited members of the Victorian Cabinet and Legislature back to the paths of legality, precedent, and safety.—*Madras Mail.*

HYDRABAD RAINFALL.

IF our Hydrabad friends have had their pleasures lately they have also their tribulation in the shape of excessive favors from above, for which Hydrabad no more than Kurrachee is prepared. The following is from one of our Hydrabad correspondents:—

"Hydrabad has never had such a rainfall within the memory even of that supposed centenarian—the "oldest inhabitant." The quantity so far registered by the official Pluviometers is close on fourteen inches, which for us is more than double our average. This abnormal fall will probably damage the rice crops and some others to some degree, but eventually will be productive of great good. Grass has sprung up as by magic in all directions; and arid plains and sandy wastes have been pleasantly clothed with a garment of verdure that recalls to one's longing eyes and memory the thrice dear green fields of our own native land. Well! though one's own enjoyment is tinctured thus at times by the sadness of personal reminiscences of things—like one's youth—vanished never to return, one can yet view revived nature with a pleased eye, especially when looking at the poor starved animals in all directions tottering—from past famine exhaustion,—to the plenteous feast kind Nature has provided for them, and revelling in the unwonted plenty.

The town—it really has become one—of Giddoo has been in most imminent danger owing to the great rise in the river. The water had nearly submerged 'Brunton Pier,' crossed the main road and rushed up the main or High Street of the little town, which it would have converted into an island in a very brief space of time—and most probably swept it away altogether—had not energetic measures been resorted to in the very nick of time, and a strong and sufficient bund thrown up at the point of danger, which stemmed the torrent and *then* even left three feet of water on the road. Nor has Hydrabad escaped, as several houses have come down at intervals owing to the incessant soaking; and have in their fall involved some deaths on various occasions.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

JACOBABAD FLOODS.

FROM our correspondent's "notes" we glean that the constant fall of rain has done great mischief to the town. Many houses have fallen, and more damaged. On the 17th August they had a smart shower during the night, with a great deal of lightning and thunder.

The floods had quite surrounded the town of Jacobabad on the 18th, and there was great alarm and anxiety for its safety. They had touched the Jacobabad "protective bund" along the eastern bank of the Nurwah as early as the 9th instant. Eight openings had been made in the Nurwah banks at different places, by order of the Executive Engineer of the Begari Division, in order to pass the flood across by Jacobabad without injury to the town. These, however, did not pass off water sufficient materially to diminish the current in force, for they were cut in places where the floods were not in force, and not were openings had been made in former years for a similar purpose. The town must have come to grief had not, fortunately, the floods carried off a portion of the Nurwah embankments in the very places where they had been cut on prior occasions!—thus supplementing the engineering shortcomings and saving the town.

On the 17th the level of the flood was 15 inches higher than in the flood of 1876, and having been swelled by the hill torrents it had attained great and dangerous force.

Our correspondent further says—"I myself have seen villages swamped and their poor houseless, homeless, and starving inhabitants taking refuge on the banks of the Bigari—their huts, fields, cultivation and poor property left a prey to the wasting floods on which they were looking with tearful eyes."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE FLOODS AT JULLUNDUR.

FOR two days there has been here a downpour of rain such as has not fallen for many years. The whole district is under water, and in the cantonments the lake scenery is as diversified as it is extensive. The damage done to property is immense; the bazaar has suffered to a frightful extent, and in many of the European bungalows whole roofs of rooms have fallen in. The damage in the city is equally extensive, probably more so, for as a rule a more ruinous looking town hardly exists than Jullundur. At the city station no roads can be distinguished; all local traffic is entirely stopped. Between cantonments and the city the roads are crossed by bodies of running water of great extent. Knowing what Jullundur usually is after the rains, and comparing this season with the lenient visitations of former years, I fear that the September fever will be something frightful to contemplate. It is not the station of Jullundur alone which has been visited; the whole county round has experienced the same deluge. The Beas river has, as a matter of course, been carefully watched night and day by the railway staff, whose anxieties augmented as the river rose. Inch by inch the level crept up all Sunday, the 18th, till by ten on Monday morning it had reached within one inch of the highest flood level known. Just then down came the rain again, heavily and steadily, and without doubt the report will be that the Beas has never been known to be higher. The water is roaring through every arch from bank to bank.

On the east bank side the country as far as Kartarpore is, with the exception of a few sand hills near the latter town, one great sea of water as far as the eye can reach on both sides of the railway embankment. The Humberwal and Rumedi waterways are frightful torrents, and the Beyn, usually a deep running stream or nullah, is not to be distinguished from the general water level. East from Kartarpore, where least expected, the danger has appeared. The waterways between Kartarpore and Jullunder have proved quite insufficient for this unexpected flood, which nearly all the way is up to the top of the wire fencing, and in many places quite over it. The manner in which the water is forcing its way through the singl culverts is a sight to see. Being up to the girders it gushes through just as if the culverts were a huge pipe. The railway will be lucky if these narrow culverts stand.

Between Jullunder city station and cantonments the enormous lake of water accumulated north of the line has completely breached the embankment. The rails are still held together by the sleepers, but are about three feet under water, which is racing over them like an immense cataract. On the east side of the Jullunder cantonment station things are in a much worse state. The embankment has been breached by violent torrents in several places, and the new Beyn bridge has been totally carried away; the two spans of girders, erected just before the rainy season, one of 110 feet and the other of 80 feet span have disappeared. This is a calamity, as it will interfere with regular traffic for a considerable time. The traffic department, with their usual energy, have already hired gharries to carry passengers to the break; but at present all communication with the Phugwara side is closed. The telegraph posts have been carried away, and the line broken. This was also the case at the break on the west side of the cantonment station, but with a most praiseworthy alacrity the telegraph officials soon ran up a temporary line across the watery plain at right angles to the line, and restored the much required communication.

The rise in the Beyn depression was most remarkable. In about two hours the rise was over five feet, which brought the water to the girders: what rise followed was not measured, as no one could get near the bridge, and shortly after the superstructure disappeared. The bridge on the trunk road has been a picturesque ruin for over a year, and it was the catastrophe which brought it to grief that warned the railway engineers to raise and renew the Beyn railway bridge. But this has gone beyond all their calculations, and the labours of the past six months must now be wearily renewed.—*Correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette.*

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

From a statement submitted to the Madras Government by the Board of Revenue showing the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of wild beasts and snakes in this Presidency during the year 1877, we find that the number of beasts killed during the year was 6,997, for which the amount paid away as rewards was Rs. 18,403, the particulars being as follows:—

Tigers ....Killed	154	Reward Rs.	5,778
Leopards	507		7 935
Cheetahs	135		2,605
Bears	150		840
Wolves	33		55
Hyænas	121		416
Other animals	5897		774

The number of tigers killed and the amount of reward granted in 1877, compare with similar figures in 1876 as shown below:—

1876 ....No.	236	Rs.	10,690
1877	154		5,778

Of the 154 tigers killed, two were trapped; the others seem to have been shot.

In the number of leopards and cheetahs killed, there is also a large decrease, the figures standing thus:—

1876 ....No.	1,028	Rs.	16,943
1877	642		10,540

The number of bears killed, and the rewards granted were as follows:—

1876 ....No.	133	Rs.	709
1877	150		840

Thirty-three wolves were killed in 1877 against thirty-nine in 1876. Of the thirty-three killed in 1877, eighteen were in Madura, for which no reward was granted. For the remaining fifteen a reward (Rs. 54-8-0) was granted, the amount granted in 1876 being Rs. 64-8.

As regards hyænas, the numbers destroyed stand thus:—

1876 ....No.	164	Rs.	594
1877	121		416

The other animals killed were:—

1876 ....No.	4,741	Rs.	794
1877	5,897		773

No rewards were granted for snakes killed.

The total loss of cattle and human life by wild animals and snake bite was as shown below. The results are satisfactory if the figures are reliable:—

	Persons. 1876.	Persons. 1877.	Cattle. 1876	Cattle. 1877.
By Elephants	5	...	1	...
" Tigers	83	84	3,231	2 792
" Leopards and Cheetahs...	33	33	2,235	1,902
" Bears............	10	8	32	1
" Wolves	...	...	3,681	1,626
" Hyænas	...	...	445	155
" Other animals	31	40	371	466
" Snake-bite............	819	720	327	363
Total	981	885	10,323	7,255

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S "MAIDEN SPEECH."

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR,—I have just read in a weekly contemporary of yours an interesting sketch of Lord Beaconsfield, in which for the first time in my knowledge of such productions Mr. Disraeli's "maiden speech" is *not* set down as "a failure." You may remember publishing a letter of mine about three years since, in which I showed, after referring to the newspapers of the time, that the said speech, so long set down as a failure both by friends and foes, was in reality a great success. Allow me briefly to glance now at some of the main points of my former letter. In the researches which I made into this subject I found that the *Times* reporter represented Mr. Disraeli as uttering about 60 sentences, and 18 of these, he says, were greeted either with "cheers" or with cries of "hear, hear." The *Morning Chronicle* reports that Mr. Disraeli was greeted 19 times either with "cheers" or with cries of "hear, hear." The absolute reliance on "Hansard" as the sole authority respecting the speech was the cause of all the thousand and one assertions as to its having been a "failure." Why, the newspapers of the day show that three clauses of the very sentence which Mr. Disraeli was prevented from finishing by the maddened "Tail" were loudly cheered by the Opposition. Another point to be considered is the unmistakable bear-garden condition to which the House of Commons had been degraded at the time when Mr. Disraeli first spoke in St. Stephen's Hall. The very night before he first opened his lips there the awfully disorderly state of things was indicated by the newspaper reporters by such terms as "great noise", "confusion," "much confusion," "indescribable confusion," "general confusion," &c. The Speaker—that great officer who is usually treated with such deference by members—could not get a hearing. The well-known politician and trained talker Mr. Goulburn spoke, but not one word of what he said was heard by his neighbours. The Attorney-General's speech met with a similar fate. Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards Lord St. Leonards, delivered a brief speech, which was preceded and followed by frightful confusion. Sir Edward Knatchbull indignantly declared that never since he (Sir E. W.) sat in the House had the Speaker been treated so disrespectfully. And the evening following, viz., that very evening of the 7th of December, 1837, when Mr. Disraeli delivered his maiden speech, the Speaker of the House of Commons opened proceedings by apprising the members that on the recurrence of conduct such as was exhibited the night before, "I shall think the time has come, which, perhaps, if I had followed the dictates of my own judgment and my own desires, would have occurred before now, and that is, to relieve myself from the duties that now devolve on me"—in other words, resign the Speaker's chair. To show that I speak with authority on this matter, let me say that on the occasions aforesaid I consulted the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Herald*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Times*, *Courier* and *Globe* of the 8th December, 1837.

London, August 6. S. L.

SOME foolish partizan Protestants in the State of Travancore are getting up a memorial to H. H. the Maharajah, requesting his sanction for the establishment of a Protestant Bishopric in Travancore.

H. M.'s s. s. Arab is in Kurrachee harbour, and jack ashore is determined to have his amusement. For want of public conveyances, on account of the strike, he is to be seen perched up on riding camels looking very droll and amusing.

EDIFYING.—Walking in the bazaar at Agra the other day I heard two natives of different creeds talking about the customs that are observed at present. The Hindoo said that it was simply foolish to celebrate the marriage of *Ghazi mian* every year. He enquired if the saint was alive; and on receiving an answer in the negative said, how could the marriage of dead persons take place every year? After a pause, the other replied, Well, if the marriage was not consummated, how was it possible for Krishna to be born every year? To such a pitch was their stupid controversy carried, that they at length came to blows, which is the natural conclusion of all religious contention.—*Correspondent Delhi Gazette.*

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUGUST 28.

THE enquiry into the charges of abetment in connection with the Surat riots, preferred against the two native editors and others, was resumed this (being the eighth) day at the Surat Adawlut before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Maneedharpersad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Laldas, assessors. Mr Branson, with Mr. Kevulram and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Gill appeared for Goolabdas, Kikabhoy, and Hurjeevun, accused Nos. 1, 3, and 5; and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta for Muncharam, Gunputram, and Narronshunker, accused Nos. 2, 4, and 6.

Cassiram Nurrotumdas was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Gill. The house in which I live in Surat is not my own. My brother is an assistant teacher in a Surat school, as I stated yesterday. Nobody asked me to give evidence in this case. I came because I was summoned by Hurriram and a police sepoy. With them I went to Bulsar. I saw Soorujram there. I have seen the sepoy whose name is Goolam Ally, *alias* Mossum Ally. I can swear that Soorujram did not go with me to Bulsar. I did not see him in the same railway carriage with me. As soon as I arrived at Bulsar, I was taken to a dhurrumsalla. Mr. Ollivant being at Teethul, I was taken there. Motilal inspector was there. I do not recollect to whom I first spoke about my evidence. I first gave my evidence before Mr. Ollivant.

Mr. Gill—Was the statement you made to Mr. Ollivant the first statement you ever made in this case?

Witness—I don't remember that. Motilal inspector, a writer, and some sepoys were present in Mr. Ollivant's bungalow I remember what was said to me. Mr. Ollivant did not tell me that if I stated the truth I should come to no harm.

Mr. Gill—Can you swear that he did not tell you that?

Witness—I don't recollect it now. I do not recollect whether Motilal inspector told me that Muncharam was collecting evidence against me for inciting people to riot, and that he was going to proceed against me.

Mr. Gill—Did not Motilal inspector tell you that the only alternative for you was to give evidence against Muncharam?

Witness—I had no long conversation with Motilal.

Mr. Gill—That is not the question.

Witness—He did not tell me that. Mr. Ollivant told me, "If you tell the truth you will not be adjudged an offender."

The Judge—Was not this question put you a few minutes ago?

Witness—No. The question was about Motilal.

Mr. Gill—You know you are telling a falsehood. The question was distinctly put to you, and you repeated it four times.

Cross-examination by Mr. Gill continued—I was not prepared to tell Mr. Ollivant the story I have told here. How can I say that I was ready and willing to make the statement?

Mr. Gill—He is thinking over every question what answer to make. He says "hugh," takes time, and looks round the court to the policemen here.

Cross-examination continued—Mr. Ollivant being an officer, I could place little reliance in him. It is not the fact that, not having had sufficient confidence in Mr. Ollivant, I did not tell him the whole story. I did tell him the whole story. I told the truth because of the fear of the solemn affirmation. It is one and the same thing to say that I stated the whole truth from fear of the solemn affirmation, or from the fact of Mr. Ollivant being a high official.

Q. Is it the fact that you don't require any certificate of pardon to confirm Mr. Ollivant's promise? A. I have no full confidence in officials.

Q. Then you do require a certificate of pardon?—(Witness did not answer. After a pause.)—A. I have no confidence in Government officials. I don't know I will be prosecuted if I state the truth in this case.—Q. Would it depend upon the evidence you give in this case whether you are prosecuted by Government or not? A. How can I say that?—Q. Is it not your belief that, if these men are convicted and punished you wont be prosecuted? A. I have no belief. I cannot say whether I shall be prosecuted.—Q. What is your hope and belief? A. What is the use of my hope?—Q. Don't ask me questions, but answer mine? A. I have no belief or hope one way or the other. I cannot form an opinion. I may have had a conversation with Soorujram on this subject, but I had none with Motilal. I was not sitting in a chair at Motilal's yesterday or the day before. I may have gone there some other day. I have been there. I cannot say whether I sat in a chair or on the ground. It could not be that I should sit in a chair in the presence of Motilal. Not being of the same rank, and he being an official, I could not sit in a chair in his presence. I may have told Soorujram that I had been out to make speeches. I don't remember when I told him. This Soorujram was not with me when I went to Teethul. Another person of that name and a sepoy accompanied me to Teethul. Motilal was not with me I don't know who the other Soorujram is.

The Judge—Did you ever see him before?

Witness—No.

Mr. Gill—And you were frightened at the time?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Gill—And yet you asked him his name?

Witness—I was not so far frightened as to be unable to ask him his name.

Mr. Gill—And yet you did not ask the name of the boy sent by Goolabdas?

Witness—No. I did not ask the boy the business for which I was sent for. Since last night a boy was shown me [corrects himself]—not since I left the court. He was shewn me in court. Since I gave my deposition, my house was searched twice for the list Goolabdas dictated to me. I don't know the list was not found at the first search. I did not go to my house between the first and the second searches. I was at Bulsar, whence I went to my native place. I did not incite people to murder anybody or to cause grievous hurt. I did not incite any one to assault Europeans. I told the people all that I stated yesterday at the instigation of Goolabdas. I did tell them a riot took place at the time of the salt tax; but I did not tell them to commit a riot or to attack the sahib's bungalow. I stated yesterday what I told the people. I don't want to say the same thing over again to-day, because there may occur slight discrepancies in my evidence of yesterday and to-day.

Mr. Gill—I don't care for your discrepancies. Tell me what you told them.

Witness—I did not tell the people to smash the judge's bungalow. I did not consider that I committed an offence against the State in merely making a speech. At the time I did not understand I committed any offence against the State. I afterwards heard people say that I might be arrested, and I therefore went to Goolabdas to ask his protection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozshaw—I do not recollect that Mr. Ollivant told me I should come to no harm if I told the truth. I have already stated so, and say it again. (Witness's deposition before the magistrate was referred to.) I cannot say if I stated to the magistrate that Mr. Ollivant told me I should come to no harm if I stated the truth. It is so in the deposition, and I may have stated what I remembered then. I state to-day what I remember now. When giving my evidence before the magistrate, I had not in my mind Soorujram Dinanath, but another Soorujram. [Is shown a paper.] This is not the summons that was served upon me. I had signed it. [Is shown the same paper again.] Yes, this is the summons; and there is my signature. My brother's signature is above mine.

Mr. Perozshaw—I put in this summons to shew the conduct of the police. Instead of being arrested, the man was called to give information. The proceeding was very irregular. There was no case or proceeding pending before Mr. Ollivant, and he had no authority to call and examine before him a witness in a case under trial before another officer. We say this sort of procedure had a certain effect upon the mind of the witness.

The summons was put in.

Cross-examination continued—I went to Goolabdas on my return from my native place to enquire if nineteen persons had been punished. I don't know the sentence upon them was passed on the 27th May or some other date. I don't know Goolabdas was arrested on the 11th May last. I did not see any persons assembled in Goolabdas's house between the 1st and 5th April except on the 1st and 4th April, because I did not go there. In his speech at the Nugeur Sett's, Kallabhoy said, "All should come to-morrow to the Castle at 11 o'clock, because we will send a telegram to Calcutta, or take other measures as you like." I remember this is all that Kallabhoy said on the occasion. I don't remember he said "we will come, you also come in large numbers; the greater the numbers, the greater the weight we can command." I did not hear him say "we will petition Government and ask them to postpone the operation of the tax." I don't know the people applauded Kallabhoy. There was a clapping of hands; and the crowd dispersed. I don't remember how long before the 1st April I last went to Goolabdas. I don't remember if I went to him one, two, six or ten months before the 1st April. I don't remember making any speeches besides the three I have mentioned. I may have stated to the magistrate that, besides those three, I made three or four other speeches. I don't recollect now if I said so before the magistrate.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I know the second Soorujram only by his name. The first Soorujram, my relation, held out no inducement to me to give evidence in this case. Nobody has told me what to say. No inducement of any sort whatever has been held out to me by anybody to give evidence in this case. Mr. Ollivant told me that if I told the truth I should not be adjudged an offender. This may have been told me after the solemn affirmation was administered, in order that I might tell the whole truth and not be induced from fear to withhold anything. I may have gone to Motilal inspector once or twice to execute recognisances. That was after I had given my evidence.

The Judge—What do you mean by saying you have no confidence in officials?

Witness.—I cannot say in what connection I gave that answer.

The Judge—You repeated it twice?

Witness—I cannot say in what connection I made the answer.

The Judge—Do you mean to say you cannot answer me unless Mr. Gill repeats his question?

Witness—I don't remember it now.

The Judge—Would you trust the word of a gentleman in Mr. Ollivant's position?

Witness—It would depend upon times and circumstances.

The Judge—Are you a member of any society or association?

Witness—No.

The Judge—Do you take in any newspaper?

Witness—I read many newspapers at the houses of friends or some vakils.

The Judge—To what vakil did you go to read newspapers?

Witness—I went to no vakil to read them. I have 100 beegahs of land in the Tanna zillah. I have a licence tax to pay. I had no personal object in [illegible] the agitation against the licence tax. I was not actuated by any patriotic motives.

The Judge—Then what motive influenced you to do this which might have rendered you liable to be blown away from a gun, or subjected you to long imprisonment?

Witness—It was the hope of getting employment through Goolabdas.

The Judge—How can you expect employment by getting him imprisoned?

Witness—I did not expect when I made the speeches that he would be brought to this pass. (At Mr. Gill's suggestion.) Goolabdas is a great vakil and has much work; and I therefore expected employment from him. I don't exactly know how Goolabdas learned that I could make speeches. Perhaps it might be from the fact that I made two speeches at the house of Narmadashunker the poet. I did not make speeches. He made speeches. I supported him. I cannot say on what subjects he made speeches. They were on literary, not political subjects. I made no speeches for the remission of taxes at the time of the famine. I supported Narmadashunker by saying one or two words.

The Judge—One or two words do not constitute a speech?

Witness—Well, I made no speeches. My object in doing what Goolabdas told me was to get employment; and I felt bound to obey the word of a great man. I am not a professional agitator. I did not ask the second Soorujram why he was going with me to Teethul. I did not talk much to him. I did not again see him anywhere. Since I gave my evidence yesterday, I have not seen the boy who called me to Goolabdas's. No attempt has been made to find him out as far as I know.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, Mr. Branson handed to the judge a piece of paper containing the name of a boy who was in a Surat school. Mr. Cooverjee, the head clerk of the Adawlut, was sent in a carriage to bring the boy in the same way as he brought the boy Muggonlal on the preceding day. Mr. Branson also asked that the last witness be kept separate from the other witnesses.

Hurgovun Nurrotum examined by Mr. Branson—I am an assistant vernacular teacher and brother of the last witness. We live in the same house. On the morning of

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the 1st April last, my brother went out, but I don't know why he went. A boy came to call him. He was twelve or fourteen years old. He came and asked me "is this Cassiram's house ?" I answered in the affirmative. The boy said, "call him if he is at home." I called Cassiram and I went out. The time was about 6-30 a.m. I heard no conversation between the boy and my brother. I did not see my brother go out with the boy. I returned home about 10 a.m. when I did not see the boy in the house. I should know the boy again if I saw him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I did not see the boy before or since. I don't know if he attends school. I am a teacher in the Navapoora Gujeratee school. I don't remember if I saw my brother in the house on my return. I remember the date, the 1st April, because the shops were closed. They were closed five or seven days. I don't know anything more about my brother during the closing of the shops than the visit of the boy. I get four rupees a month as a teacher. We pay Rs. 9 a year as house rent. I was present at the second search of my house. I was present when this paper (Goolabdas's list) was found in my house. It was found among some useless papers behind a bamboo screen. I know the handwriting of the paper. It is my brother's. I don't know algebra. I cannot read the English figures on the back. There may be a few sheets of paper of this sort in my house. This list was found in a waste-paper depository. Motilal inspector was present at the search. Vujoolal, the city magistrate, was also present. They were all sitting, and I produced the papers from the waste-paper depository. I do not know who was present at the first search. My brother did not tell me where the paper was to be found. My brother does not earn anything at present. He is not known as a public speaker. My brother told me he had gone out on the 4th April. He never told me he had been asked by a vakil to make speeches against the licence-tax. I did not ask him why he did not leave the house after the day of the riots. I don't remember how many days after the riot he went to his native village. He went four or five days after. He did not tell me why he went. From what people said, I learned that he had gone from fear. I did not hear he was concerned in the riot.

Mr. Perozshaw declined to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—There were five or seven pieces of waste-paper with this. There were many waste-papers in the house. I did not know which paper was being searched for. Motilal inspector was in a lower veranda at the time.

To the Judge—My brother told me he had been to the Naggur Sett's. He has been without employ about a year. I put my salary in the family property. We get grain from our native village.

Mr. Cooverjee, the head clerk, returned without the boy he was sent for.

The Judge said, from the report made to him, that the boy, who had been at school in the morning, had disappeared since the recess.

Mr. Branson asked that a summons be issued.

Mr. Gill said the defence could not be suspected of anything, since the boy's name was unknown.

Witness Hurgovun in answer to the Judge—I don't remember what kind of service my brother applied for. He once applied for the post of a teacher. My brother writes petitions and is acquainted with legal language. I think there was an interval of ten or twelve days between the first and second searches in my house. My brother was at Bulsar and had not come to Surat in the interval. (At Mr. Gill's suggestion.) The boy who came to call my brother was neither tall nor short. I don't known his caste. He had a cap, a banian, and a dhotur on. He was neither dark nor fair. He was certainly not dark. My brother does not always read newspapers. I don't know where he goes to read them.

Mr. Charles W. Ollivant was here called and examined by Mr. Branson. He said—I remember the name of Cassiram Narrotum, a witness in this case. I remember a person of that name being brought to me at Teethul. This is the man now in court, who made a statement to me.

Mr. Branson—Did you hold out any inducement to him ?

Mr. Ollivant—I urged him to state the truth, but held out no inducement to him.

Mr. Branson—Did you offer him a pardon if he gave evidence in the case ?

Mr. Ollivant—No, I did not. He was afraid that he might commit himself; and I told him that nothing he then said should be used against him. I think his words were that he had sinned against the Sircar. I don't think he asked for a certificate of pardon at that time. I may say I am sure he did not. He came to my bungalow—I don't remember the date—about the time when the question of the affidavits to be used in Bombay was being discussed, and he asked me if I would give him a certificate. He said some people had told him he would get into a very awkward position at the Sessions unless he got a certificate. I said as far as I was concerned I would not give him a certificate, and that he was simply to tell the truth. I understood him to ask for a certificate of pardon.

To Mr. Gill—I live in Surat and would not find it inconvenient to attend here another day.

Mr. Gill said he was instructed by his clients that Mr. Ollivant could depose to several facts which would put their conduct in a different light from that in which it was placed by the other witnesses for the prosecution. The learned counsel therefore asked leave to reserve the cross-examination.

The court acceded to the arrangement with Mr. Ollivant's consent. He would inform the court to-morrow of the day on which it would be convenient to him to attend again.

Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee, head clerk Surat Adawlut, remembered bringing Muggonlal Lulloobhoy from the Surat High School yesterday in a shigram. A friend of the accused accompanied him. Muggonlal was kept separate in court and had had no communication with anybody before he was examined as a witness. Witness [Mr. Cooverjee] also went to the Gopeepura branch school to-day to bring a boy named Pragjee Abheram. He did not find him there.

To Mr. Gill—The first assistant in charge of the school told me he was not there.

To the Judge—The first assistant sent a boy to Pragjee's house. The boy, on his return, stated that Pragjee and his father had left for their native village.

Mr. Perozhaw—Of course, sir, this is all hearsay.

Abdool Hameed Abdool Najeer examined by Mr. Branson—I am a weaver. I know the accused Nos. 4 and 5. One morning during the closing of the shops, Nos. 4 and 5 were telling people to close their shops. That day all the shops were closed. On the preceding day some shops were open, and accused were telling the owners not to open their shops again. They said nothing to me. They spoke to the shopkeepers of the four sins. I don't recollect anything more. I don't know if the shopkeepers said anything to the accused. The accused said "close your shops ; the tax will be withdrawn ?"

Mr. Branson—Did you hear anything said about any other tax ?

Witness—Reference was made to the salt tax, at the time of which the shops were closed and the tax was withdrawn. I don't recollect anything more about the salt tax. I remember that the shops were opened again. I know Chota Sahib Goolam Baba. About 8 or 9 o'clock on the morning the shops were re-opened, I saw Chota Sahib in the Jabappa Bazar. There were four or five carriages with Seths behind his. They were telling the people to re-open their shops. Nos. 4 and 5 were there in one of the carriages. There was no one else with them. They told the people by word of mouth to open their shops, and at the same time made signs to them not to open. (Witness makes the sign, which was moving the hand horizontally in the air.) On seeing the sign some persons, who had keys with them ready to open their shops, declined to open. The shops were not opened that morning, but were opened the same evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—Hurjeevun made signs with his hand ; Gunputram did not. Chota Sahib is my patron ; but I was not in his employ at the time. I saw two or three shopkeepers with keys in their hands. Those people as well as others opened their shops the same evening.

Mr. Gill—Did anything they said incite you to commit a riot ?

Witness—They said something about the salt tax. I was not a shopkeeper, and the accused did not incite me. They said "if the shops were closed and a riot was committed as at the time of the salt tax, the new tax will be withdrawn." I was not in the riots and cannot say if any of those to whom Nos. 4 and 5 spoke were among the rioters.

At this stage of the proceedings, the court adjourned until Thursday, the 29th inst.

We are glad to be able to record the success of one of our young townsmen, Conrad Pereira, son of Mr. J. D. Pereira, draughtsman in the Superintending Engineer's Office, Kurrachee, in obtaining a great educational prize in the shape of the Gilchrist Scholarship. The fortunate youth we learn was an eleve of St. Patrick's School here, and is the first in Sind to achieve this great success. No doubt his late tutors are proud of their pupil ; and we advise the K. E. and I. E. School to look to their laurels. Mr. Pereira left for England by the Java to complete his education there, as intended by the terms of the Scholarship ; and we wish him a continuance of his successful career, and a safe return to India in a position which he will have fairly earned.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

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My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents.* It is simple and *harmless,* and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.
ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.
Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and can not remain in the body as such.
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
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A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

O any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
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BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„	4,271,000

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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

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„ 1872	£816,383

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THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1877	£1,563,162
FIRE RESERVE	£1,150,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,825,967
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,814,367

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.
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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables : and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, of monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
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FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

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JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.
It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business ; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.
Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.
Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.
At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceeding five years.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM
Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.
Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.
The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments ; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England ; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon very description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, October 30, 1877.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet,* Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost invaluable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
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Extract from *Medical Times,* Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

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The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.
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TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches)

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.
This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

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Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

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